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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Provinces / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Farm Bloc Holding Out; Germans Execute 207,373; War Cuts Boston's Pay Roll

The World's Day—September 22, 1942

Washington: Farm Bloc Holding Out on Prices

The farm bloc in Congress held out for above-parity prices for farm products as the Senate accepted wage-price levels of Sept. 15 to base anti-inflation measures. [Financial Page.]

Tax revenues in August ran $207,296,183 ahead of the same month last year, or about half again higher.

Elimination of "superfluous" retail services and the curtailment of others is the aim of an OPA program being worked out with storekeepers.

Postmasters and postal employees would receive 15 per cent more pay under a bill approved by a Senate Post Office subcommittee. About 222,000 Federal employees would be affected.

Legislation cutting one year off the normal four-year course of instruction for West Point Cadets was passed by the House and sent to President Roosevelt.

More than 80 per cent of the nation's daily newspapers already have pledged participation in the current scrap collection drive, Richard W. Slocum, head of the Newspaper Scrap Drive Committee, reported to Donald M. Nelson. Pledges of co-operation have been received from approximately 1,400 dailies and more pledges are coming in daily, Mr. Slocum reported.

Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, in command of all United States armored forces, has been elevated to the rank of lieutenant general. Senate leaders commended him highly in confirming the promotion.

The Senate Labor Committee approved legislation authorizing an additional $600,000,000 expenditure for war housing.

In Europe: German Executions Over 207,300

Nazi executioners have killed a known total of 207,373 persons in conquered Europe, according to an Inter-Allied Information Committee based on reports submitted by the various Governments in exile. [Page 3.]

Rumanian labor service, patterned after the Nazi labor service, was the object of an inspection trip by Maj. Gen. Konstantin Hierl, Nazi Commissioner of Compulsory Labor Service, it was announced in Berlin.

The Spanish Cabinet, in a special communiqué, reaffirmed its anti-Communist foreign policy and promised to punish "inexorably" any violence against the state from within. [Page 7.]

Switzerland tightened its barriers against hundreds clamoring to cross its frontiers, at the same time announcing that the action was due to the "absolute impossibility" of sending refugees on to the United States or South American countries. Switzerland, it was officially disclosed, is giving asylum to 9,600 refugees, while considerations of economy and national safety warranted a maximum of not more than 7,000.

New England: War Cuts City of Boston Pay Roll

War has drained a total of 700 workers from City of Boston payrolls, presenting an "unusual opportunity" for economy, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau reported. [Page 2.]

Boston's drive for scrap collection continued. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Boston Elevated reported it is making a profit for first time in years, and so will not have to call upon cities and towns to make up a deficit out of taxes. [Page 2.]

Last-minute political support given Roger Lowell Putnam by Boston's Mayor Tobin may have changed the outcome of the gubernatorial primary last week. [Up and Down Beacon Hill: Page 3.] ... ...

National: Writers Asked to Be More Realistic

Germán Arciniegas, Education Minister of Colombia, appealed at New York for writers in North and South America to be more realistic and less superficial, in the interests of promoting mutual understanding.

William Luedtke, former secretary of the German-American Bund, appeared as a State's witness in Federal Court in New York City against 25 former Bund leaders on trial on charges of counseling Bund members to evade the Selective Service Act.

Federal Judge John W. Clancy in New York City extended to Oct. 15 the time for filing of answers in the U. S. Government's civil anti-trust suit against the Associated Press, non-profit news gathering association.

Americas: 'German Union' Propaganda Agency

In Buenos Aires, the Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities charged that the German Union, set up in 1916, is one of the chief Nazi propaganda agencies. Confiscated pamphlets of the German Union showed "political commentaries contrary to the democratic sentiments of this country," the committee said. Its suppression will probably be asked.

Search in Connecticut Area After 'Chutes Are Reported

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP)—Nearly 50 State policemen today combed Connecticut woodlands for two parachutes reported seen dropping yesterday. One parachute was said by witnesses to have been bearing a man over dense forest land in the Rocky Hill-Wethersfield area; the other, carrying "streamers" over Colebrook.

The State troopers concentrated their search in Rocky Hill and Wethersfield, where, Lieut. Henry Mayo disclosed, evidence of "a suspicious nature" was found in a shack.

Lieutenant Mayo declined to amplify his statement.

Officers of the Canaan Barracks said that they investigated, without result, a report that a parachute was seen disappearing "over the mountain" in Colebrook.

State Police said that the report of a parachutist over Rocky Hill-Wethersfield, about 10 miles from Hartford, originated with a group of youngsters at the National Youth Administration Center, and Charles A. Hayes, Rocky Hill farmer.

The plane was so high that "it looked just like a hawk," said Mr. Hayes, and he couldn't tell how many motors it had nor whether it was a bi-plane or a monoplane.

Taking part in the hunt yesterday, besides State Police, were Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, Army Intelligence officers, about 60 youths from the NYA center and a company of military police.

Possible explanations for the presence of a parachute over Rocky Hill and Wethersfield were: a black helium balloon was released by the Weather Bureau at Brainard Field; about 250 weighted parachutes were released over Springfield, Mass., Sept. 20 in a test of that city's civilian defense organization; 50 Weather Bureau stations about the country regularly release balloons bearing miniature radio transmitters which are borne to earth by parachutes after the balloons burst.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Proposed Bus Walkout Held Unauthorized

Eastern Massachusetts Official says executive of union declares proposal is without authority.

The threatened strike of 1,500 bus drivers and street car men serving 72 cities covered by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway has not been authorized by the General Executive Board of the union, Fred A. Cummings, Vice President of the company, charged today.

Mr. Cummings said he had talked this morning by long distance with A. L. Spradling, an executive board member in charge of this territory. He quoted Mr. Spradling as saying the proposed walkout was without the approval of the General Executive Board.

"Mr. Spradling also said he was not in favor of a strike in this country in the present war situation," the company added.

He said Mr. Spradling was in charge of the Detroit office of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways and Motor Coach Employees of America with jurisdiction over this section.

Union leaders and company officials were brought to the State House this afternoon by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in an effort to head off a strike set for 4 a. m. tomorrow. The company was given a deadline of 5 p. m. today to make concessions.

Bus and streetcar lines in 72 cities, carrying an estimated 750,000 passengers a day, face a tieup should the union ultimatum to the company go through.

Lieut. Commander Thomas Berrigan, representing the Navy, and Lieut. Col. R. S. Anderson, Army representative, arrived at the State House at 1 p. m. to attend the conference.

Aside from the immediate questions of the dispute, two big background issues bulged out into the controversy.

The first concerned voluntary arbitration, and the effects of this dispute upon its future in Massachusetts. Recently the shoe workers in Haverhill, Mass., accepted arbitration of a wage dispute, disliked the outcome, and walked out. The employers then gave them what they asked.

That gave arbitration a setback, and the bus case raised the same question, whether arbitration was worth anything if either side failed to keep its agreement to accept.

On the other hand, union men insisted that under the circumstances, the decision was unfair. The bus drivers, who comprise 95 per cent of the 1,500 operators concerned, got a raise of six per cent. A year ago last June they were given a 10 per cent raise. That made a total of 16 per cent.

But the average industrial worker in the State had had his earnings increased since Jan. 1, 1941, 41 per cent, and operators on the Boston Elevated were getting $1 an hour in comparison to the Eastern Massachusetts award of 94 cents.

Stalingrad Mines Slow Nazi Advance; Allied Land Drive in Europe on Way? Super U.S. Bombers Within Six Months

Final action due on naming of Marshall as Generalissimo of United Nations.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Decisions preparatory to the opening of a major land offensive in Europe have already been taken by Great Britain and the United States, it was reported by an informed source today.

At the minimum these decisions are declared to embrace the following:

1. Agreement between the United States and Britain to appoint a second-front United Nations Generalissimo.

2. Delegation to this supreme Allied commander complete command of all United Nations forces and strategy in the European theater of the war.

3. At Britain's initiative and with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's full assent, agreement between London and Washington military authorities that the top Allied commander should be drawn from the ranks of the American Army.

Planned at Secret Parley

It is understood that President Roosevelt's desire is to direct Gen. George C. Marshall, at present Chief of Staff of the United States Army, to accept this assignment and that he has already discussed this post and the desirability of his undertaking it with General Marshall. Final action remains to be taken.

The groundwork for action on all of these points was fully laid at the secret 10-day conference of British and American military leaders which was held in London in July and which was not disclosed until nearly a month later by the President and the Prime Minister in a brief and generalized joint statement.

The slightly fuller accounts as to some of the agreements which are reported to have been reached at this conference give added point to the one suggestive remark in the succinct Roosevelt-Churchill communiqué of Sept. 7.

"At these conferences," it said, referring to the series of theretofore unannounced first-hand consultations in London a few weeks previously, "the whole conduct of the war was thoroughly canvassed, and, with the approval of the President, the necessary decisions regarding military operations were made."

Full Unity of Command

General Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King and Harry L. Hopkins were present throughout these meetings.

The full scope of the "necessary decisions regarding military oper-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Associated Press; Boeing

Bomber and Bomber Command Chief

A Boeing Flying Fortress, one of the type of American heavy bombers used for daylight precision raids over Germany. Fortresses are expected to play an increasing role in stepping up the aerial front against the Reich. Inset: Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Chief of the United States Bomber Command in Great Britain.

Bigger U. S. Bombers to Harass Nazis; Raid Damage Delays Reich War Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Bigger American bombers — capable of matching or surpassing the eight-ton bomb load of Great Britain's mammoth Lancasters—will be coming off the production line in substantial quantity within the next six months and will be taking their part in the great United Nations aerial campaign against German industry.

These new bombers, which airmen here predict will be the most formidable ever built, will combine the accuracy of the present Flying Fortresses and Liberators with a much greater bomb load. It is believed that they will be adaptable either to the daylight raiding favored by the United States Army Air Forces or to the night work preferred by the Royal Air Force.

Although the details of the new bombers may not be published, it is permissable to say that they will have a far greater range than any land bomber now extant and that their defensive strength will be so great that it would be virtual destruction for any known enemy pursuit ship to attack them. They have been described as great pieces of armor driven through the air at a very high speed by the most impressive combination of horsepower in aerial history.

Eaker's Promise

America's continued concentration upon bigger and tougher bombers gave added point to the statement of Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Chief of the United States Bomber Command in Great Britain, that American planes would carry their bombs into every part of Germany at every opportunity in the task of destroying the enemy "from the air."

General Eaker's statement merely confirmed what has been apparent here for some time, namely, that the belief that German industry can be gravely wounded by air assault and that the western part of the country can be so stunned and disrupted by the Anglo-American air attack that the task of defeating the German Army on the ground can be made measurably easier.

Air officials here have steadfastly refused to be deflected from the big bomber program by peri-

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Eaker Says Bombers Can Destroy Germany

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 22

The conviction that it is possible to destroy Germany from the air is expressed by Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Chief of the AEF Bomber Command, and he holds that the necessary forces "will be rapidly assembled."

General Eaker, nominated for a Major Generalcy by President Roosevelt yesterday, told the London Daily Mail that by destroying the enemy's munitions plants and communications, you can bring his armies to a halt. By destroying his shipyards, you can make it impossible for him to build submarines."

He added, "There is hardly a corner of Germany" which United States bombers would not reach within the next few months.

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 22—Reconnaissance photographs, secret reports and German admissions of British claims combine here to present a significant picture of heavy damage done by intensified bombing of Germany.

Ten times this month so far the Bomber Command of the RAF has released on German production centers a heavier load of bombs than the Luftwaffe ever dropped on Great Britain in a single night.

No person with intimate knowledge of the full effects of the Nazis' best efforts here can doubt the local havoc wrought by each major attack with cascades of incendiaries and new heavy bombs.

The great question is what is the composite effect of such attacks on German production as a whole?

Percentage figures can be disregarded as guesses because the German potential maximum output is a close secret and there is no means of assessing the evasion of presumed damage through a policy of wide dispersal in the Reich and occupied countries.

Hindrance to Multiply

Two points authorities here are satisfied on, however, are that the total damage is now enough to be developing into a serious hindrance to the Germans and that it is destined to be magnified many times as British and American combined attacks steadily gather weight.

An average of 14 aircraft missing after each of the 10 major raids this month, according to United Nations calculations is a very economical cost for the great damage, immediate and potential to the German war effort. This economy itself is cited as a guarantee British and American air attacks can be relied upon to increase in size and frequency until the German industrial machine cracks up.

The itemized damage done to various key centers is a military secret. But it may be disclosed that representative reconnaissance photographs of Düsseldorf, where a new 8,000-pound type of bomb was used, show 640 acres laid waste. The main railway station was wrecked by an explosion that blew a gap a hundred yards long in the roof. Scores of roofless and burnt out buildings were photographed in the central business and residential districts of the city. At Karlsruhe 270 acres were levelled.

This month the RAF launched heavy concentrated raids on moonless nights as well as moonlit ones—on Düsseldorf Sept. 10, for instance, and on Bremen Sept. 13—and on the former city a hundred thousand incendiary bombs were hurled down in less than an hour.

"Saturation" Policy

The RAF policy now is to "saturate" defenses and give them minimum time to locate and attack bombers. For this purpose

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Campaigns to Open With Rush Following Party Conventions

Massachusetts' political nominees are now marking time until after the Republican and Democratic state conventions this week end, when party platforms are to be formulated. But directly after these conclaves, campaigns are expected to blaze forth and continue with increasing oratory until Nov. 3.

Governor Leverett Saltonstall's campaign directors are already planning a vigorous but dignified drive, designed to make their leader the first Massachusetts Governor to win three two-year terms.

While some workers have advised the Governor to doff kid gloves for the duration of the campaign, the Governor has stoutly insisted that his campaign must be maintained at a high level. And the Governor's wishes have prevailed, although most G. O. P. leaders believe he faces a stern election battle with Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, the Democratic nominee.

Depends on Putnam Manner

Only if Mayor Putnam swings repeated "below-the-belt" punches, which might raise the Governor's political ire, may the plans be changed.

It is understood that the Saltonstall campaign will stress his record as Governor, his financial savings for the State, his Massachusetts leadership in supporting President Roosevelt's foreign policy, and his early acts to establish a civilian defense organization and a State Guard.

Meanwhile, evidence is developing that Mayor Putnam is planning a heavily financed campaign. Choice billboard locations and key radio spots have been reserved for Mayor Putnam and other Democratic state-wide candidates.

With the Democratic Party united, on the surface at least, on the state-wide ticket, Democratic leaders are hopeful of capturing the United States Senator and gubernatorial spots from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts and Governor Saltonstall, respectively. Most observers believe Mayor Putnam's chances of defeating the Governor are stronger than those of Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts against the Junior Senator.

Spokesmen in both the Lodge

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Australians Proud of Own Progress

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific War

This is the 12th article in Mr. Harsch's series "Our Far Eastern War," based upon his observations beginning with Pearl Harbor, through the days of the Japanese conquest of the Netherlands Indies, and concluding only after the consolidation of the defenses of the United Nations in Australia.

Australia grows on you slowly and unawares. An American approaches it as something British and tends at first to observe it by British terms of reference. Then you realize one day that this is all wrong. Australia is something different which can be judged only by its own standards and its own terms of reference. Australia is a personality. Australia is a real, unique personality; with an individual, incipient culture of its own; with a flavor which is something new in the world.

Canada is a great and beautiful country in which England, America and colonial France have worked out a practical formula for living with each other.

But Australia. Australia is no mixing of other basic ingredients. Australia is its own identity. It already has a language as different from the purely English idiom as American, more racy and pungent if as yet less flexible. Australians have their own home and their own customs out under the hot sun of their continent and midst the sweet smell of their eucalyptus trees. To them friendliness and neighborliness is essential to human survival.

In England understatement prevails. In Australia, as in America, overstatement provides precious entertainment. Expansiveness is the general rule.

Australia's faults as well as its virtues are the product of its isolation. The great majority of the seven million persons in Australia have never either traveled outside of Australia, or even outside of their own states or cities. It costs too much and takes too much time. Out on the far side of the world, vaguely conscious of the massive weight of Asia's swarming millions over their heads, too far away from the western world to be able to feel any close, protecting identity with it, they have been desperately trying to find within themselves their own spiritual as well as material sufficiency.

What they have achieved is apt to strike the arriving English or American very much as America struck Charles Dickens when he visited it in 1850, a country which is inordinately proud of what it has achieved and which walks around asking the arriving visitor half beseechingly and half defiantly, "What do you think of Australia?"

They asked me that when I stepped on the dock at Sydney, and also asked me what I thought of "our bridge" before I had even had a chance to see it except from the air. It made me smile at first, but before I left Australia I was feeling a glow of admiration for

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Nazis strive to clear City's streets for tanks — Swedish election irks Berlin.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Germany opened the fifth day of fighting in the streets of Stalingrad with a press apology to the people for delays in taking the city.

One reason for the delay may be found in a Nazi spokesman's announcement that it took Nazi engineers 96 hours to clear away 15,000 Russian mines to advance 600 feet.

It would appear that German engineers are making desperate attempts to clear a way through the main squares of the city for the heavy tanks waiting outside.

Russian heroism is making their task so costly they have had to pause to reorganize the attack.

There is little evidence that the Russians have installed their heavy guns to attack the Germans from across the Volga. This may well be impossible in view of the way in which Russians and Germans are fighting at close quarters. Moreover, German long-range artillery already covers the opposite bank of the river, rendering the escape of the city's defenders almost impossible.

Stalingrad does not yet match other besieged cities in the length of ordeal.

But in the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary display of courage and determination under the discouragement of inactivity of Russia's Allies, it will go down in history as one of the most heroic episodes of its kind.

Meanwhile, hints abound of new movements in Europe that have not taken definite shape. A sudden burst of Nazi invective against Sweden, whose Communists were unexpectedly successful in local elections, seems to show some nervousness in Berlin.

Sweden scarcely appears to be unduly overawed by Nazi power at a time when talk of a second front is in the wind. Neither can the Nazi leadership find much satisfaction in the announcement of the Finnish Minister at Washington that "Finland wants to cease fighting as soon as the threat to her existence has been averted."

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, of the AEF Bomber Command, must have increased German uneasiness by his report that there are enough airdromes in the British Isles, built or under construction, to accommodate all Allied air forces needed for the destruction of Germany.

As to actual fighting, General MacArthur's men holding back the Japanese 32 miles from Port Moresby in New Guinea were surprised to find a Japanese bomber squadron circumvent the Owen Stanley range and attack their lines—without doing serious damage.

In Madagascar, British forces advancing on Tananarive, the Capital, have run into the first strong resistence 19 miles from the city, which has slowed down their advance. In Africa, there is the usual quiescence, except for a British raiding party that appeared to have found its way to the Gialo Oasis in the desert 250 miles below Bengasi, without, however, occupying the area.

Stalingrad:

Battle Seesaws In City's Streets

The defenders of Stalingrad, according to Moscow report, held the Germans at bay today for the fifth consecutive day before steadily reinforced onslaughts. Driven back, they returned to the attack again and again, sometimes gaining ground.

Bombs and shells had leveled much of the factory city on the Volga to a battlefield, with every yard contested. Red Star reported street fighting of ever greater in-

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People of Greater Boston Area Hit Their Stride in Salvaging Tin Cans

El $458,008 Out of Red; 210 New Vehicles Ordered

Passengers who have crowded the Boston Elevated Railway since gasoline rationing took automobiles off the road have enabled the El to make a profit this year for the first time since 1930.

Edward Dana, President of the Elevated Trustees, announced late yesterday that during the first eight months of 1942 the El's books were in the black to the extent of $458,008.

To Boston and 13 other Metropolitan communities whose taxpayers have been required to pay past deficits, this was good news—especially in a time when wartime sources of municipal income are shrinking and expenses increasing.

This year Bostonians are assessed $1,100,962 as their share of the $1,311,406 by which the El went into the red during nine months of 1941. The proportion Boston pays is decided by comparing the number of passengers who go through El turnstiles in Boston with the number who do so in the other 13 communities.

The $1,100,962 figure represented 1.4 per cent of Boston's expenses last year, and contributed approximately 57 cents to the $41 tax rate. The deficit of $1,311,406, moreover, was accumulated between March 31 and Dec. 31, 1941, not over the entire year. This is because the budget year was changed, and the 1941 period cut short, on New Year's eve, 1942. The budget year now corresponds with the calendar year. It formerly ran from April 1 to March 31.

The number of passengers accommodated by the Elevated Railway—on surface cars, subway trains, busses, and trackless trolleys—between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31, 1942, was 237,802,579, an increase of 18 per cent over the corresponding eight months of 1941.

If passenger travel continues to increase, Mr. Dana said, the number may reach 400,000,000 for 12 months next year, which would surpass the previous record established in 1926 (371,000,000 passengers) and outrun by 50 per cent the low ebb reached in 1933.

The metropolitan communities served by the Railway may not expect to receive any money from Elevated profits to recoup losses sustained in previous years, Mr. Dana explained, until a $1,000,000 reserve fund is built up, as required by law. The reserve was completely dry on Jan. 1, 1942.

From 1920 to 1930, the El was in the black, and able to pay back to the 14 cities and towns the $5,415,500 which they had to pay when in 1919, the first year of public control, a deficit of that amount was incurred. From 1931 to Dec. 31, 1941, the road ran up a total deficit of $22,256,951.

To relieve crowded cars and institute new routes, the Railway has ordered a total of 210 new vehicles, but must receive War Production Board priority approval before delivery can be made. The rolling stock now in use totals 2,258 pieces.

The lines operated 34,621,135 miles during the first eight months of this year, an increase of 15.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. This is attributable largely to new routes established for the convenience of Metropolitan Boston's growing army of ex-motorists.

Armed Services Cut Sharply Into Boston Pay Roll

Boston's municipal pay rolls have fallen off by nearly 700 persons since the outbreak of war as the result of the draft and voluntary enlistment in the armed services, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau reported today.

Pointing out that the City now has an opportunity to cut pay roll expense by making more effective use of personnel remaining, the Bureau advocated a policy of "pooling" available workers between departments.

The Finance Commission also recently declared that Boston could save money by not replacing all the men drawn away from City pay rolls by military service.

Reviewing pay roll trends, the Research Bureau predicted that "as the war emergency deepens, and manpower shortages become acute," employment difficulties of the City will multiply. Of the 700 workers who have left City Hall, the schools, and other City employment centers, 300 went since June 1, the Bureau reported.

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ATTENTION:

Mothers ☆ *Have you a boy in the service?*

Wives ☆ *Is your husband in the service?*

Sweethearts ☆ *Have you a sweetheart in the service?*

THEN surely you'll want a copy of the new booklet "MAIL FROM HOME"—which is absolutely FREE at all Rust Craft Greeting Card Dealers.

This booklet—just off the press—is filled with valuable information for every mother, every wife, every sweetheart, every friend, of a man in uniform. It's the right size to fit your purse—yet it contains 16 pages covering all points on sending mail overseas.

For example, it tells you how far in advance to mail Christmas Greetings, Birthday and Anniversary Remembrances, so that they will reach him in time for these occasions. It gives postage rates, addressing instructions, charts for keeping track of mail—and many other suggestions of value.

You can get your free copy in any Greeting Card or Department Store displaying the red-bordered sign which reads—AUTHORIZED RUST CRAFT DISTRIBUTOR OF MAIL FROM HOME. Stop in for your free copy—TODAY.

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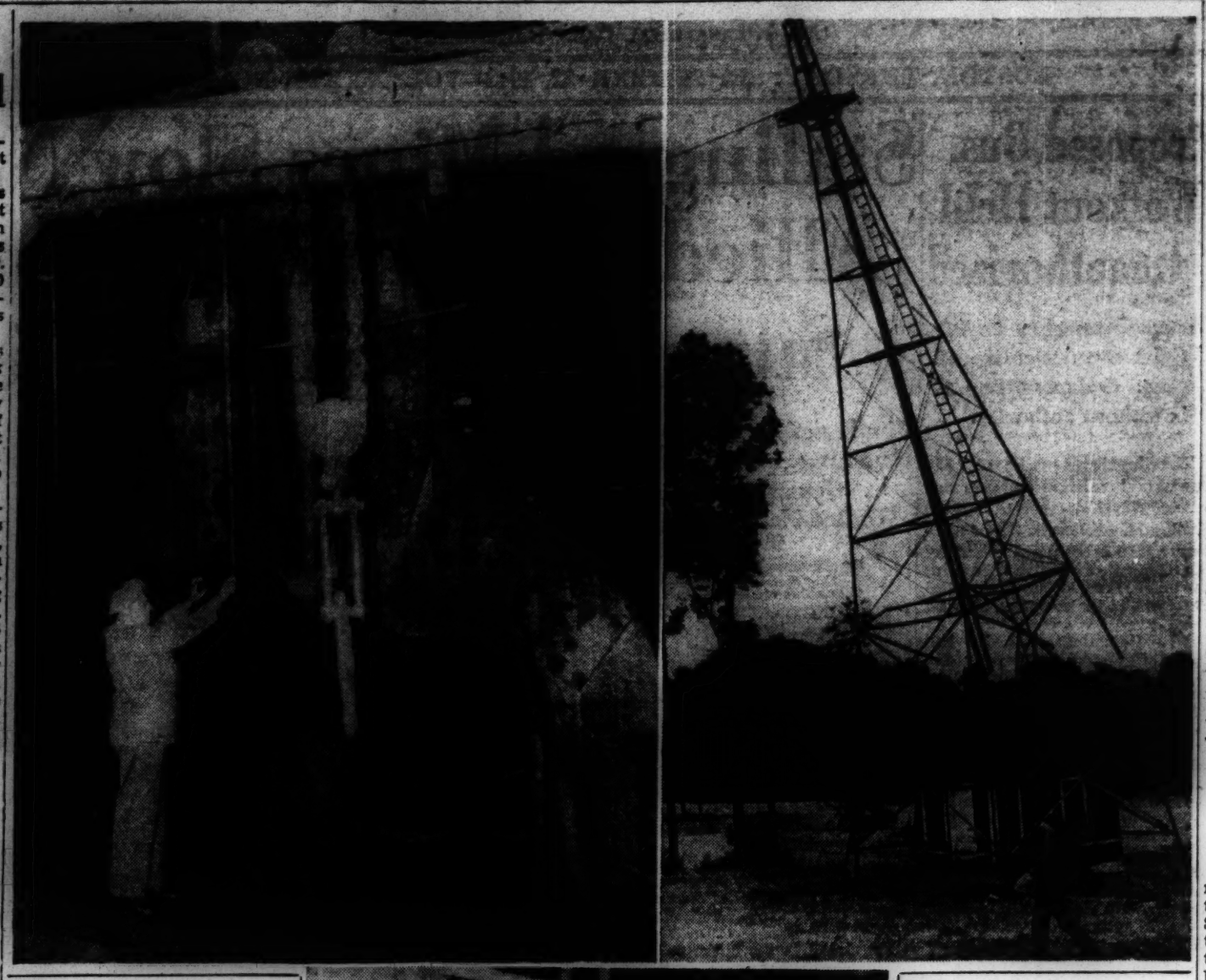


Sugar Cargo Due to Ease N. E. Scarcity

A temporary 10-day shortage of sugar in New England is expected to be relieved by the arrival tomorrow or Thursday of 1,800,000 pounds of refined sugar from New York, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Still other supplies are bound for Boston, OPA officials said, in uring householders to perform a "patriotic service" by not using their No. 8 Sugar Stamp until absolutely necessary. Recent extra allowances and the one-pound bonus on the No. 7 Stamp make it likely that almost every home has an ample supply on hand to carry it over the temporary shortage period.

The shortage arose as the result of a new zoning regulation put into effect on Sept. 16 by the OPA. Under its regulations, the two Boston refineries, the American Sugar Refinery and the Revere Sugar Refinery, will serve only the immediate area around them with a 40-mile radius, including Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The American Sugar Refinery had already closed down, due to an insufficient supply of raw sugar, and the Revere Company is working with a limited quantity.

Western Massachusetts and the three North Atlantic States, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, are to be supplied in the future with Western beet sugar, shipped to them already refined. The first beet sugar shipments are expected to arrive the first of October. Other States to be included in the order are Northern New York, Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Hood Company Is Fined $500

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board today issued the following statement to newspapers:

"Springfield, Mass., Sept. 21—H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., largest milk dealer in the State, when arraigned before Judge David F. Dillon in the Superior Court here today, charged with violations of the Milk Control Law by two secret indictments returned by the Hampden County grand jury last week, pleaded guilty to both indictments. Judge Dillon imposed fines totaling $500.

"The defendant was represented in court by Gilbert H. Hood, Jr., its Vice-President, and by Attorney Benjamin B. Piper of Charlestown, Mass. District Attorney Thomas F. Moriarty, who secured the indictments, appeared for the Commonwealth in today's proceedings. Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell was represented in court by Assistant Attorney General Frank F. Walters."

Later, a spokesman for the Board said the charge against the Hood Company was discriminatory price-cutting.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Boston and Vicinity: No important temperature change tonight. Gentle diminishing to light winds.

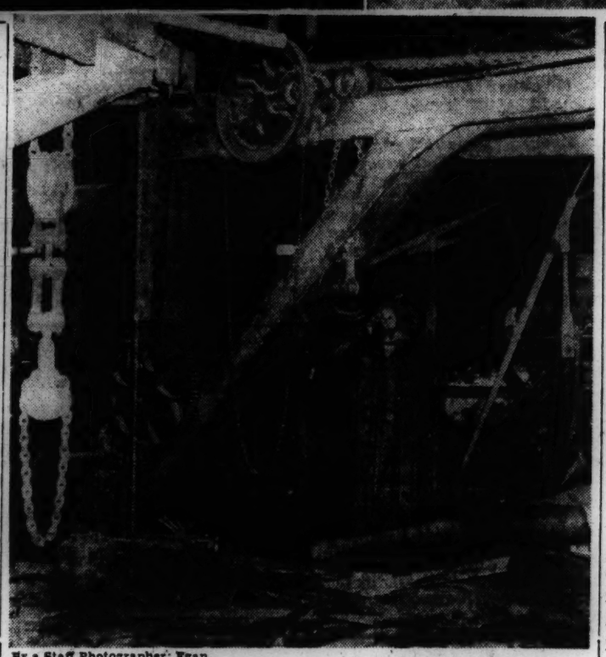
Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: No important temperature change tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:35 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 10:56 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:13 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer; Egan

Bay Staters Help Pile Up Huge Scrap Heaps

Upper left: This immense steam hammer, weighing 100,000 pounds, is part of the tremendous amount to be salvaged from the Boston Forge Company in East Boston. Beside it stands George Eldridge, Treasurer of the Company.

Upper right: The steel windmill tower at the Pine Brook Valley Country Club in Weston is caught by the photographer a split second before it crashes to the ground, trophy of the Weston Salvage Committee.

Bottom: Old cranes, pipes, and furnaces now in disuse in the Boston Forge Company building are being ripped out to be sent to the nation's steel mills.

His Unique Home-Front Plan Aids Uniformed Men's Morale

If you should see a distinguished appearing gentleman hustling down State Street some morning with a bunch of newspapers under his arm don't think he's something new in newsboys.

Chances are good it will be E. C. Johnson, head of a well-known Boston bakers' supply house, with his morning collection of papers, picked up on the train in from Wellesley, soon to be winging their way to employees now in the armed services.

One of the neatest "home front plans" to be worked out for boosting the morale of the man in uniform has been developed by the H. A. Johnson Company. One phase of it is keeping former associates supplied with home town newspapers which are mailed daily.

But that's only a small part of the plan.

When an employee leaves for the service, he is presented with a fine leather billfold containing a crisp $5 bill. That's just the beginning.

35 of Firm Now in Service

An employees' committee, headed by Thomas Montgomery, himself due to enter the air force soon, sees to it that every member of the firm in service—there are 35 now—is kept in constant touch with things at home.

A complete and up-to-the-minute list of addresses is kept by Miss Barbara Andrews who records every change in location—and there are plenty of them. Miss Christine MacLean sees to it that somebody is writing regularly to each man in service at home or abroad.

Another committee member, Miss Marjorie Rogers, prepares and sends birthday cakes, packages of food and miscellaneous items at least once a month, and Miss Dorothy Gilliam sees to it that the daily papers are mailed.

When the honor roll of men in service contained only five or six names, Mr. Johnson familiarly known as "E. C." wrote a personal weekly news letter to each man. As the roll grew this became impossible and a multigraph letter was resorted to.

Now a six or seven-page multigraph letter goes weekly to each man, containing comments in Mr. Johnson's own breezy style, news of the office and factory, whimsical bits, and excerpts from letters received from the men themselves.

Letters from the boys are put up on a large bulletin board near the employees entrance as well as a list of coming birthdays, and the reminder to send a card.

Men from the H. A. Johnson Company are in New Caledonia, England, and at posts all over the United States, and their letters indicate enthusiastic reception for the constant flow of letters, cards, papers, and packages from their former associates.

Customer Likes the Idea

One soldier in training at a southern camp said he got back from a long hike to find a gaily decorated fruit cake which was sliced with a bayonet and downed by himself and a hungry bunch of buddies.

Also excited about the "Hajco USO" as the employees call their organization, are the parents of the men who have written many letters expressing thanks for what is being done for their boys.

A customer, who read of the packages in the company house organ, asked the committee to put up a similar one for his boy and send him the bill.

A package mailed to a soldier at Camp Edwards, Mass., in May was not heard from for months. The other day a letter came from New Caledonia dated in July saying the package arrived in good shape and its contents quickly devoured.—J. B.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

"A Survey of Glass," a talk by Mrs. Tanner, will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Boston to See How Air Raids Smash Cities

In a realistic demonstration of what would happen to New England cities in an air raid, the Office of Civilian Defense will actually blow up and burn model houses with demonstration demolition and incendiary bombs next Monday and Tuesday night, it was announced today.

The place for the showing of "Air Raid" has yet to be decided. It is a demonstration conducted by the United States Chemical Warfare Service for the Office of Civilian Defense. One of Boston's two large baseball parks may be used.

Open free to the public, the air raid portrayal will feature flame throwers, light magnesium, oil, rubber-phosphorous and thermite bombs. A model of the 4,000-pound German "satan" bomb will be exploded.

Imitation houses around a "peaceful village green" will be subjected to incendiary attack, and means of fighting the fire bombs will be shown.

Apartment buildings built in miniature several stories high will be bombed by high explosive demolition bombs.

During the "raid," functioning of a control center will be shown, with running commentary to explain the action. Wardens, auxiliary policemen, auxiliary firemen, decontamination units, rescue squads, and medical services will go into action.

The demonstration is touring the country, and is to be shown in New England for the first time next week. It is now on view in New York.

Eight Army officers, headed by Col. Joseph D. Sears, co-operate with 30 enlisted men to present the demonstration.

Ralph Adams Cram

Ralph Adams Cram of Sudbury, Mass., noted architect who passed on at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston today, was a leader of the Gothic wing in architecture, and perhaps was best known for his work as controlling architect of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City.

Dr. Cram's firm—Cram & Ferguson—is located at 248 Boylston Street, Boston, and his home in Sudbury, a beautiful Colonial house called "Whitehall," is located near Henry Ford's Wayside Inn.

Born in Hampton Falls, N. H., Dr. Cram received the following honorary degrees: Litt.D., Princeton, 1910; Williams, 1928; LLD, Yale, 1915; Notre Dame, 1924.

He was Supervising Architect of Princeton University, 1927 to 1929, and Consulting Architect at Bryn Mawr and Wellesley Colleges. He was the author of many books on architecture. He was formerly President of the Boston Society of Architects, and a member of many other architectural groups.

Many honors came to Dr. Cram. He headed the Department of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for seven years, and in 1928 was presented the Cross of Honor of the Order of the Sangreal for distinguished service to the Episcopal Church and humanity.

In addition to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, buildings of the Military Academy at West Point and at Princeton University stand as tangible monuments to him, the exponent of Gothic architecture.

In Boston, where he served as Chairman of the City Planning Board, he proposed the elimination of three-decker tenements in congested areas in favor of $15-a-month cottages.

New Tin Can Salvage Drive Is Given Triumphant Start

Double the amount of tin cans collected in the same area in the first drive was turned over to salvage officials in a triumphant first day of Tin Can Salvage Week in Boston yesterday. Total loads of 45,850 pounds were picked up by city trucks canvassing East Boston, Charlestown, the West End, Back Bay and the Fenway, George G. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, reported. Collections last month in these districts netted only 21,015 pounds.

"Collections were almost invariably better than those in August," John I. Taylor, new Regional Chief of General Salvage, appointed yesterday by the War Production Board, said. "If the average is kept up throughout the State, Massachusetts will go over the top with close to double last month's collections. The Greater Boston area almost certainly will furnish more than 600,000 pounds, a good 100,000 pounds more than were collected in the same area last month."

Weston, spunky little town which has promised to triple the national quota of 300 pounds for each 1,000 persons, had a magnificent first day of tin can collections, turning in more than its entire record-breaking August total of 1,041 pounds in one-half of the town covered in the first day.

Today's schedules call for collections in Wards 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Boston, and in Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Braintree, Canton, Chelsea, Essex, Holbrook, Lowell, Malden, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Scituate, Somerville, Wakefield, Waltham, Weymouth, and Winthrop.

Tomorrow tin can collections will be made in Wards 11, 12, 13 and 14 in Boston, and in Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Canton, Chelsea, Haverhill, Lowell, Malden, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, Revere, Salem, Somerville, Swampscott and Winchester.

Meanwhile the scrap iron campaign is not being neglected by energetic workers. From the deserted Boston Forge Company in East Boston, once a prosperous forger of marine fittings and railroad equipment, a tremendous amount of ponderous machinery is being removed. Seven big boilers, six furnaces, four huge steam hammers, each weighing 100,000 pounds, are to be ripped out from their foundations and trucked away. Four hundred tons in all of scrap is expected to be sent to steel mills from the building.

Ballot Applications Sent To Voters in the U. S. Service

To speed absentee voting by men in the armed services stationed within continental United States, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, is mailing applications for absentee ballots to the last known address of each soldier or sailor who is a registered voter.

A staff of workers in the Secretary of State's office has been working for several weeks with local draft boards throughout the State to determine the names of all inductees and the last known home address of each man.

These lists of names have been checked against the registration list in each community to determine those men on the voting list.

The Secretary of State is urging those persons who receive the applications for the soldiers and sailors to forward them immediately to them. He explained that men in the armed services may obtain absentee ballots only by applying for them, by letter or on the official application blanks, to the Secretary of State or the Registrar of Voters in their home communities.

Secretary Cook hopes to complete mailing of all application blanks by Oct. 5, a month before the Nov. 3 election day.

He added that numerous men in the armed service have already applied for absentee ballots.

At the same time Joseph A. Conway, Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, proposed use of school busses equipped with complete voting equipment to serve voters in small communities at the Nov. 3 election.

Uses of Herbs in Canning

Members of the Metropolitan Regional Conference of Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at Horticultural Hall were busy with pencils and notebooks today, as Mrs. Hollis Webster talked on the use of herbs in canning and shared some of her famous recipes with club members.

"There is a big opportunity today for the housewife or cook to vary her canning with the flavor of herbs," Mrs. Webster declared, as she went on to tell how a simple herb like sage may be used to make left-overs something to look forward to instead of a tasteless dish which the family consumes with the air of martyrs.

Under the stimulus of wartime economy, and the trend toward the simpler living of olden days, herbs have become more than a fad of the amateur gardener. They are now almost a wartime necessity, and Mrs. Webster described how such herbs as garden thyme, sweet marjoram, and summer savory may be used in split pea soup; how rhubarb and angelica canned together make an excellent combination for winter pies; how tomato cocktail, "with a different flavor," may be made by the addition of a bit of sweet marjoram, garden thyme, winter and summer savory, celeriac, parsley and more than a bit of basil.

The herb display, including canned vegetables and sprays of over 20 different kinds of herbs which may be used in canning, was arranged by Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Clem Ferguson.

Negro Assault Plea Heard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Victor Rotnem, chief of the Justice Department's Civil Liberties Division, said today that he had taken under consideration a complaint of two Negro preachers that a man from Decatur, Ala., had assaulted them on a Memphis-bound train on Sept. 8.

The Rev. J. C. Jackson of Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. S. A. Young of Washington said they related to Mr. Rotnem that the white man attacked them as they walked through a car reserved for white persons. The Rev. Mr. Jackson said he was en route to his seat in a Pullman and the Rev. Mr. Young said he was going to the dining car.

The complainants were accompanied to the Justice Department by Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who said the case would be brought to the attention of other government agencies, including the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation.

Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut has protested on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

State Industrial Workers 51 P. C. In War Production

Fifty-one per cent of Massachusetts industrial workers are wholly employed in war production, according to the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industry released today.

In August, according to the survey, 51 per cent of the 492,102 workers employed in the 2,038 manufacturing establishments covered by the survey were employed wholly on war work while 33.3 per cent of the plants was engaged wholly or partially on war orders.

The Department disclosed that the principal manufacturing industries working on war contracts were electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; woolen and worsted goods; shipbuilding; foundry and machine shop products; machine and small working tools; and cotton goods.

In the manufacturing establishments the average weekly earning of the wage earners reached $36.76, the highest figure since the survey started in 1925.

Week of Religious Education Is Urged

Massachusetts citizens were today urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to join in a nation-wide observance of the 12th annual Religious Education Week, Sept. 27 to Oct. 4.

He requested "that all citizens with their families renew their allegiance to the churches of their choice and seek that continuing religious instruction and worship which shall establish in their lives the spiritual foundation of freedom."

"For the Duration"

Your clothes and household furnishings need the services of Daloz. WHY? BECAUSE our seventy-nine years of experience are so necessary, in handling the new "war-time" fabrics as well as preserving the finer "pre-war" fabrics.

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Governor's 'No' Vote on Birth Control Renews Battle Over Proposed Measure

Sponsors See Political Act In Statement

The battle on the birth control referendum "is now fully clarified as a people's fight for human rights, to be decided by 2,000,000 Massachusetts voters" on Nov. 3, the Massachusetts Mothers Health Committee stated today after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had announced he will vote "No" on the measure.

On the other hand, Walter A. Barrows, Chairman of the Committee, assailed the Governor's statement as "political opportunism."

The Governor said he was announcing his personal stand to eliminate the measure as a campaign issue. The Saltonstall position on the referendum is identical with that of Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, his Democratic opponent in the election.

The committee's statement read:

"Mr. Saltonstall has followed Mr. Putnam in exercising his personal privilege of telling us how he expects to vote on the medical rights referendum. We are not surprised. His political strategists have been advising him for the last six months that 20,000 votes were at stake.

Little Significance

"However, the statements by both candidates have little significance. Fortunately, the people, not the politicians, will decide whether to give doctors the needed right to protect the health and lives of mothers and babies. This issue is bigger than any personal or party contest for political office. It is now fully clarified as a people's fight for human rights, to be decided by 2,000,000 Massachusetts voters on Nov. 3rd.

"Plain people know that democratic unity cannot be achieved by foregoing the use of democratic processes to win freedom from restrictive laws—even if such an effort annoys a minority which desires to dictate to the majority on certain questions. The right to vote on controversial questions is one we jealously guard, particularly in war time, and above all on a measure proposed by 50,000 voters in behalf of human rights.

"'The broadest tolerance toward each other' which Mr. Saltonstall mentions is inherent in the rights sought by this referendum. The proposed law, as our Supreme Court has said, is purely permissive. We merely ask the elementary tolerance of opponents, in order that a health measure, supported by the majority of doctors, be enacted for the benefit of the majority of parents who believe in it."

Opportunism

Mr. Barrows asserted:

"As one who has voted for Governor Saltonstall upon every occasion, I regret the political opportunism of his statement on the referendum for medical rights, commonly miscalled 'Birth Control Referendum.' The committee supporting the referendum has stated publicly and in letters to candidates for public office that the referendum is not a political or party issue and that supporters of the measure would not inquire as to the attitude of any candidate toward it, but also warned candidates against trying to make political capital out of it.

"Now the Governor, without referring to the merits of the referendum, condemns it because it 'disunites' us at a time when we should have 'broadest tolerance.' Few will agree that our democracy is so weak that it cannot stand an election. Tolerance is the keynote of the referendum. It compels no one to do anything, but within its limited field leaves everyone free to follow his own opinion and beliefs."

4 Men Nominated Rear Admirals

Three New England men captains in the Navy and one captain in the Coast Guard have been nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral.

The Navy men are: Joseph J. Broschek, head of the Maintenance Division of the Bureau of Ships, Washington, whose home is in New Bedford, Mass.; Harold Travis Smith, Superintendent of Shipbuilding at the Bethlehem Steel Shipbuilding Division, Quincy, Mass., whose home is in Washington, and Charles L. Brand, Manager of the Boston Navy Yard since 1938.

The Coast Guard Captain nominated for promotion was James Pine, Commandant of the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

Sentimentalized Peace Gets Blow

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister to the United States, asserts that "sentimentalism must have no part in determining the peace terms" after a United Nations victory.

"Let us not be blinded again by the Beethoven and Wagner music, the romantic beer gardens and pretty pictures after this war," he told a service club luncheon yesterday. "Let us not be fooled, but let us face the facts realistically.

"Germany, with a record of looting and aggression dating back to her earliest history, must never again be allowed to challenge the world."

Stars of the Sawdust Ring

Harry Rittley, who has been defying the law of gravity for years, and Mlle. Jeannette (inset), a solo aerialist formerly of Paris but now an American citizen, will appear in Boston with the Hamid-Morton three-ring circus which comes to Boston Garden, Sept. 28, for a seven-day engagement under sponsorship of Aleppo Temple of the Shrine. The circus will arrive by special train from New York Sunday and an army of circus employees will begin "setting" the show for Monday evening's opening. The first matinee will be on Tuesday, and each day thereafter at 3 p. m. Evening performances will begin at 8:30 p. m.

Fine Hand of Tobin Revealed In Defeat of Kelly in Boston

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Not a few political observers in Massachusetts are still rubbing their eyes at the way a man from Springfield by the name of Roger Lowell Putnam could have captured Boston in the recent primary election from a Hub political veteran by the name of Francis E. Kelly.

Largely on the strength of his surprising Boston vote, Mr. Putnam was able to clinch the Democratic nomination for Governor.

It is not often in the recent history of local political wars that such a thing has happened. Imagine a man from "up-State," with a blue block background, taking Boston from a local boy whose name suggests the Emerald Isle and whose political swaddling clothes were donned right in the heart of Ward 15!

Surprise is not lessened by the fact that the upset occurred within the Democratic party.

Over 5,000 Votes

But the fact is Mr. Putnam carried Boston by more than 5,000 votes—and the real story behind that vote is yet to be told.

It is a story which centers around a third man, Maurice J. Tobin, and which involves a fourth, James Michael Curley.

Back in November, 1941, when Mayor Tobin was re-elected over Mr. Curley, the latter began a vigorous campaign to "smear" the election and pin on it the label of "fraud." His most vociferous representative in the courts and elsewhere was lawyer Francis E. Kelly.

The recount completed, and the result unchanged, Mr. Kelly became one of three men who acted as counsel for "independent" petitioners seeking to oust Mayor Tobin from office. This effort also failed.

But the Mayor did not forget.

From the very beginning of the primary campaign the Tobin organization went down the line for Putnam.

Number of Things

Competent political observers rarely venture to say that an election has been swung by any one single factor, independent of all the rest, and certainly a number of things contributed to the Putnam victory. But one thing is reasonably sure: that the Tobin support sent at least 5,000 votes—and perhaps twice or three times that many—into the Putnam column.

The importance of these votes may be seen in the fact that in the entire State Mr. Putnam gained a victory margin of only 22,000. The count was 135,613 to 113,375. A swing of 12,000 from one side to the other would have made the difference between victory and defeat.

It begins to appear that Mr. Kelly, politically speaking, backed the wrong horse.

Several factors brought the Tobin-Putnam forces together—among them, the fact that last year Mr. Putnam, as Mayor of Springfield, supported Mayor Tobin's central traffic artery bill when it was before the State Legislature.

But the principal catalyst was mutual deside to see Mr. Kelly defeated.

Largely Underground

At the beginning, Mayor Tobin's support was largely underground. He refused to discuss the primary in his press conferences. Observers first knew something was in the air when Mrs. William Arthur Reilly, wife of the Fire Commissioner, gave a "social" tea for Mrs. Putnam.

The reason for the secrecy, Tobin workers now freely admit, was that the Putnam forces felt public support, too soon, might be damaging. It would surely precipitate a Kelly-Curley-Tobin wrangle. Mr. Putnam might be "shoved out into left field" in the course of the bickering, they felt—the general public forgetting he was the candidate.

Then something happened known only to a few in the Hall. On Friday, Sept. 11, a group of about 30 college boys who had been hired by Mayor Tobin to take a sampling of the prospective vote—through interviews at street corners, in butcher shops, drug stores, groceries—reported back that Kelly would carry Boston by about 4 to 3.

Incidentally, the same poll predicted with surprising accuracy the ratio of the William J. Foley and Joseph E. Casey victories, for District Attorney of Suffolk County and United States Senator respectively.

Accuracy of the poll was assumed within City Hall, and the picture it portrayed was not at all pleasant. Mayor Tobin was determined that if he had anything to do with it, Mr. Kelly would be defeated in Boston. Mr. Putnam might well need the Hub vote—and need it badly.

So the Tobin organization redoubled its efforts. The right people were contacted.

Out for Putnam

Mayor Tobin went on the radio for Putnam. Advertisements were placed in a number of out-of-town papers where they would do the most good. That week end before the primaries, the Hub was a beehive of political activity.

On Wednesday morning after election, the result was clear. Mayor Putnam had carried Boston by 57,073 to 51,726.

If the pre-primary poll was correct, and the vote was slated for a 4-3 division, the score would have been: Kelly—62,160; Putnam—46,620. The difference is just over 5,000 votes each way. This much the Tobin organization believes it surely can claim to have delivered.

Others think the Mayor's support over the entire primary campaign had a much more important effect. As evidence, they point to the vote by wards. Before the election they say, Curley supported Kelly, Tobin Putnam. Compare the Kelly-Putnam vote, with the Curley-Tobin vote last year.

It is a fact that in all but two cases, every ward carried by Tobin in 1941 was won by Putnam in 1942. In all but three cases, moreover, every ward lost to Curley in 1941 was lost to Kelly in 1942. Only five of Boston's 22 wards, in other words, changed allegiance, and of these, Tobin-Putnam won three from Curley, while Curley-Kelly won only two away from Tobin.

One thing sure is that when the people fail to go to the polls, the machines fight it out between themselves. Sometimes the result is good. But always "in a light vote, organization counts."

William R. Frye.

Marshfield Man In Race for 1944

With the 1942 election campaign just getting under way, Edgar Aldro French of Marshfield, a defeated candidate for the Republican State Treasurer nomination, today announced that he is "definitely a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1944."

Mr. French was third in a five-candidate field for the State Treasurer nomination, won by Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston.

Campaigns to Open With Rush Following Party Conventions

Continued from Page 1

and Casey camps anticipate that their respective candidates will be forced to spend considerable time in Washington during the campaign.

Wartime legislation, such as financing of the war, price control and the like, is now pending in the Capital. Thus, it is understood that advisers in both camps believe it would be unwise for the candidates to spend too much time in Massachuset' campaiging.

It is expected that Senator Lodge and Mr. Casey will spend only week ends in Massachusetts until the last week or two of the campaign. But as election day draws near, they probably will spend as much time as possible in the Bay State, rounding up votes.

Mr. Casey and Senator Lodge are expected to return to Massachusetts this week end to attend their respective party conventions and to get their November election campaign under way.

Gas for Election Day

Meanwhile Republican leaders are laying plans to provide fully adequate transportation to the polls for voters in outlying communities. Lack of transportation in the small towns, where a substantial portion of the G. O. P. strength is located, has been considered a real menace to Republican state-wide chances.

To eliminate or reduce this menace, the Republican State Committee and its affiliated organizations throughout the State have started a vigorous campaign to influence G. O. P. workers to save their A coupons so that they may use their cars on election day to transport voters to the polls.

The campaign slogan is "save coupon A for election day." Floyd L. Bell, Publicity Director of the State Committee, reports that the campaign is taking hold.

Also Vernon W. Marr, Transportation Chairman, is appealing to voters with cars to drive their carless neighbors to the polls.

Urged to Pool Cars

Likewise he suggested that car owners in neighborhoods pool their cars to save gasoline and tires.

Success of the campaign would reduce or eliminate one of two handicaps facing G. O. P. state-wide office nominees. The other is the presence of the birth control issue on the state-wide ballot. Although Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Putnam have both announced publicly their opposition to the referendum, it still is considered a handicap to the G. O. P.

Observers, believe it is certain to bring out a heavy Democratic vote, which might unite behind Mayor Putnam.

On the other hand, Republican leaders point out that Governor Saltonstall defeated Paul A. Dever for Governor in 1940 when a record vote turned out to hand President Roosevelt a staggering margin.

New Program To Safeguard 'Gas' Coupons

An amendment to the gasoline rationing which makes it illegal for a person to possess a ration book or loose coupons not issued to him or to the use of which he is not entitled, has been announced by Regional Administrator Kenneth B. Backman of the OPA.

The New England-wide program is designed to prevent misuse and theft of books such as has occurred over the week end in Norwalk, Conn., and in Hartford, Bridgeport and Hamden, Conn., previously. It includes withdrawal from local boards of all surplus stocks of ration books, leaving them with a working supply which would be easier to protect.

Norwalk's entire supply of gasoline rationing books was stolen during Friday night from the rationing board's office.

The Hyde Park Oil and Filling Station of 1502 River Street, in Hyde Park, has admitted violation of War Production Board regulations in delivering to its own station several times its permissible quota of gasoline, Arthur Fisher, New England Compliance Manager of the WPB, announced today.

As a result of the prosecution, the station will limit its sales of gasoline to 10,000 gallons a month during October, November, and December, approximately one third of what the company normally would sell under present OPA rationing.

B&M Workers Win High Praise For All Out 10 P C Bond Buying

The Boston & Maine Railroad's 16,000 employees, representing the first railroad of more than 300 workers in the United States to contribute 10 per cent of their entire pay roll for the regular purchase of War Bonds, received congratulations last night from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

In a telegram to Edward S. French, President of the B. & M. at Boston, Mass., Secretary Morgenthau stated:

"Yours is the first railroad of more than 300 employees to make this outstanding contribution to our war effort and I am sure the almost 1,500,000 officers and employees in the railroad industry will follow the fine example you have set. Please express my deep appreciation to all concerned for their co-operation."

The Treasury Department's War Savings Staff at Washington announced that the B & M's record shows the total of signed authorizations secured as of Sept. 16 from its entire personnel is $255,330.02, monthly for the regular purchase of War Bonds. This is $487.02 more than 10 per cent of the Railroad's monthly pay roll for the first six months of this year.

"The B. & M.'s achievement is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished through a real joint effort of labor and management," said Eugene W. Sloan, Executive Director of the Treasury Department's War Savings Staff.

The General Committee for the 10 per cent drive consists of four men, each of whom is a general chairman of a standard railroad labor organization on the property, and four of the highest ranking officials of the B. & M. This Committee elected as its General Chairman Harold D. Ulrich, General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and as its General Secretary, J. W. Smith, B. & M. Operating Vice-President. On all of its Division Committees, there was about equal representation of labor and management.

Bay State Registration Open Through Oct. 14

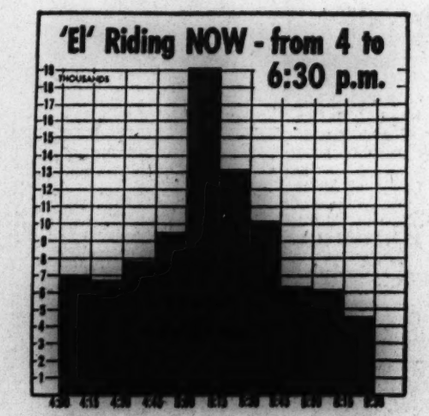
Registration of citizens to vote in the Nov. 3 state election is already under way in Boston at City Hall. From Sept. 30 through Oct. 14, Boston citizens will also be able to register for voting at various registration points throughout the City.

However, those persons previously registered but dropped from the voting lists because they were not police listed early in the year must go to City Hall to reregister.

Throughout the rest of the State, various municipalities are establishing their own registration periods. But all of the 351 cities and towns must hold long registration sessions on Oct. 14, the last day for registering for the Nov. 3 election.

STAGGERED HOURS

A Community Plan for WAR-TIME TRANSPORTATION



Number of Persons Entering Downtown Stations

Note how the peak is lowered. Note also that by spreading the load, many cars, trains and buses will have time for two rush hour trips instead of one, thus increasing the amount of service available in the period of heaviest travel.

UNDER WAR CONDITIONS, "El" traffic has increased by *a million and a half riders weekly* as compared with a year ago.

Rush hour riding is now crowded and threatens to exceed the capacity of the "El."

To meet such situations, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington, has asked large communities to adopt staggered hours as a war-time measure.

A plan for staggering the hours of some of the workers in central Boston is now ready. Changed hours of work will go into effect on Thursday, October 1, for employees of retail stores, insurance companies, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston.

The five High Schools in Boston proper will cooperate in the plan by continuing the 10 a.m. opening hour adopted on March 2 of this year.

What is Meant by Staggered Hours?

Under the system of staggered hours, some persons will begin and end their working day earlier than at present, some at the same time, and some later.

What Will Staggered Hours Do?

The plan of staggered hours will provide improved transportation in the rush hours. It will reduce crowding by lowering the present peak load. It will spread the heavy riding over a longer period of time, permitting many trains, cars and buses to make *two* rush hour trips instead of one. Thus the equipment available can provide a greater amount of service when it is needed most.

How Will Staggered Hours Affect Me?

Beginning October 1, there will be a change in working hours for employees of retail stores, insurance companies, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the City of Boston. Some groups will go to work in the morning (and leave work in the afternoon) from 15 minutes to one hour *earlier* than at present; other groups will go to work (and leave work) 15 minutes or 30 minutes *later* than at present. Those affected will gain at one end of the day what they lose at the other. The hours of other workers are not changed.

Will the Present Plan be Extended?

Very likely. The present plan, affecting relatively few workers, will provide improved transportation *now* and in the near future. An extension of the present staggering plan would take care of further increased riding.

How Was the Boston Plan Developed?

Working hours and traffic loads in central Boston were studied in a survey conducted by the Boston Traffic Commission, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Trade Board and the Boston Elevated Railway. This survey was submitted for further study to the City of Boston War Transportation Conservation Committee. As a result, the plan which goes into effect on October 1 was developed and approved.

Do Other Cities Have Staggered Hours?

Yes, many—including Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Washington, Seattle, Dallas, Providence, Pontiac. Other cities are now working on plans for staggered hours.

What About the "El" Itself?

The "El" adopted a staggered plan for its office employees last May. The hours of other employees, because of the nature of their work, were already on a staggered basis.

What Can I Do to Help?

Everyone using the "El" for other purposes than going to and from work should avoid the rush hours. Staggering is designed to provide better rush hour transportation for workers. It is essential to the success of the plan that the periods from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. be reserved as much as possible for persons who *must* travel at these times.

The members of the City of Boston War Transportation Conservation Committee wish to extend their thanks to the groups cooperating in this plan.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

New Aircraft Carrier Ready for Water—Activity Among Women's Clubs Rises

Veterans of the Old Carrier To See Launching of Lexington

War Activities in New England

Lexington Vets at Launching—When the new aircraft carrier Lexington slips down the ways at Fore River Shipyard next Saturday among the onlookers will be two of the Navy's greatest combat pilots, veterans of the old aircraft carrier Lexington, sunk in the Coral Sea Battle.

They are Lieut. Commander John S. Thach of Fordyce, Ark., and Lieut. Noel A. M. Gayler of Bremerton, Wash., First Naval District Headquarters in Boston announced.

Lieutenant Commander Thach led a squadron that shot down 16 of 18 Japanese bombers that attacked the aircraft carrier on Feb. 20, 1942. A member of his squadron was Lieut. (jg) Edward H. O'Hare, now a Lieutenant Commander, who shot down five bombers and damaged a sixth to win a Congressional Medal of Honor.

Lieutenant Gayler, credited with shooting down seven Japanese planes, has won the Navy Cross and two gold stars—equivalent to three Navy Crosses—and is the first member of the Naval service ever to win that many, the District Headquarters announcement said. Already the holder of one Navy Cross, Lieutenant Commander Thach has been recommended for another and for the Distinguished Service Medal.

Army-Navy "E"—The coveted "E" pennant for high achievement in war production was presented to day to the Tyer Rubber Company at Andover, Mass., The half-hour ceremony took place outside the plant between shifts to enable all employees to participate without lessening their high rate of production. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall extended his congratulations and the Army-Navy "E" pins for all employees were presented by Col. J. S. Seybold, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Lieut. Commander C. C. Pyne, U. S. N.

Sub Chaser to be Launched—A submarine chaser will be launched at 1 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 26, at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard in Quincy First Naval District Headquarters announced today. The speedy craft will be sponsored by Miss Mary F. Barker representing the Quincy Rotary Club, of which her father, Ed. Barker, is president.

Kay Pees Get a Break—Recent decision of the Quartermaster Corps to purchase millions of pounds of quick-frozen vegetables requiring no kitchen preparations prior to cooking should bring joy to every soldier who has ever done K. P. despite the fact that it may mean more time for drill.

According to an announcement from the First Service Command, spinach completely free of sand and grit, and peas and lima beans which have been shelled and washed before being frozen will make available for combat training thousands of hours formerly needed for kitchen work.

In addition to benefits derived by the soldiers from greater use of fresh garden products tremendous savings of packing materials will result. Over 270,000 pounds of steel, tin, corrugated board, and paper are required to pack a million pounds of fresh peas in cans, whereas no steel or tin and only 50,000 pounds of paper and board are needed for the same quantity in quick-frozen form.

Hero's Mother to Be Sponsor—Mrs. James Buckley of Providence, R. I., will be the sponsor of the U. S. S. Buckley when the new escort vessel is launched at Hingham, Mass., in November, it has been announced.

The craft, described as an escort vessel, was named after her son, John Daniel Buckley, killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7. The Providence youth received three posthumous citations for his heroic part in the Pearl Harbor disaster.

The third, which arrived yesterday in the form of a letter from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, cited "Johnny" for "prompt and efficient action and utter disregard of personal danger in the effort to repel the attack on the Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, by Japanese forces on Dec. 7, 1941."

When the Japanese struck the young man ran from his barracks, pulled a machine gun into position, and was shooting at the enemy when a bomb struck close by and killed him.

A 17-year-old brother, Julian R. Buckley, is attending gunnery school, preparing to take his place aboard the vessel named for his brother. Another brother, Walter, is with the Army Air Corps, and a third, Andrew, is somewhere in Europe with the Army.

Official United States Navy

Lexington Veterans Will Attend Launching

Lieut. Commander John S. Thach and Lieut. Noel A. M. Gayler (inset), two of the Navy's finest combat pilots and members of the crew of the old aircraft carrier Lexington, sunk in the Coral Sea, will attend the launching of the new Lexington at Quincy, Mass., Saturday. Both are now on duty in this country. Lieutenant Commander Thach is stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., teaching combat tactics used with success against the Japanese, while Lieutenant Gayler is at Washington, D. C., as a test pilot putting new planes through maneuvers to determine if they are satisfactory for use against Japanese aircraft.

Harvard Woman's Club Plans For Busy Season This Winter

The first day of October marks the opening of the season for the Harvard Woman's Club. This group of wives, sisters, and mothers of Harvard graduates and professors, with a membership of about 290, leads a conservative, useful, unspectacular existence, and this year holds prospects of being little different from any other, except that it will mean more activity than ever in support of the nation's war effort.

Mrs. James J. Hepburn, who this year begins a two-year term as the club's President, gave a luncheon today for club editors of the various newspapers of Greater Boston and announced the plans for the year.

The annual dessert bridge, to raise money for the club's charities and welfare work, will be held Thursday, Oct. 22, at the Hotel Vendome, Boston. Heretofore this affair has been highly successful, and last year netted $1,200, Mrs. Hepburn said.

Besides aid to the Red Cross and a few other public health and welfare groups, the Harvard Woman's Club maintains a scholarship fund to help worthy young men at Harvard University. Their experience has been very pleasant in this regard, and the men they have aided have proved to have more than warranted the help given them.

Founded in 1913, the Harvard Woman's Club represents the older group of Harvard women, the Harvard Dames being the younger club, whose members are wives, usually, of Harvard undergraduates. The Woman's Club has never made any particular effort to attract a large number of members, believing that efficient work with a small group is better than the mere collecting of numbers.

Officers aiding Mrs. Hepburn this year will be Mrs. Russell Sheldon, first vice-president; Mrs. Rogers Dow, second vice-president; Mrs. Gaston Summers, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Nelson I. Mixer, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Sidney T. H. Northcott, Treasurer.

Meetings of the club are held the first Thursday in each month, and will probably be at the Hotel Vendome this year as usual.

Senator to Speak

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by the Women's Republican Club on Friday, Sept. 25, at 1 p. m. in the Assembly Hall of the clubhouse. After luncheon is served, the Senator will tell of his experiences fighting as a member of an American tank corps in the Libyan campaign in the spring.

The affair is being arranged by the club's political department, with Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler as director. Those on the committee assisting Mrs. Wheeler are Mrs. Percy Sweetser of Reading, Mrs. Walter Mentzer of Somerville, Judge Emma Fall Schofield of Malden, Mrs. David Westcott of Dorchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Pideon of East Boston and Mrs. Charles Learoyd of Wakefield.

President's Guests

Meeting in the same building on the same day, the Boston City Federation of Organizations, Inc., will open their fall season with a novel presidents' luncheonette at 12:30 noon, with presidents of various clubs as guests of honor. Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the Federation, will head the receiving line.

The guests of honor will be Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Herbert Alden H. Speare, President of the Newton Federation; Mrs. Herbert Frazer, President of the Quincy Federation, and Mrs. Howard T. Fisk, President of the Springfield Federation, and Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Director of the sixth district.

Mrs. Fred S. Sabin is in charge of the luncheonette, Mrs. W. Wesley Gilmour, chairman of music, will present two musicians, Dorothy Fairbanks Baesler, soprano, and Rachel Lombard Gilmour, accompanist. The lecturer for the afternoon is to be Mrs. Arthur Anderson of Wellesley Hills, who will show color films.

Fashion School

Students of the Copley Fashion School at 661 Boylston Street were hostesses at a tea held at the close of registration yesterday, and welcomed their parents, former faculty members and alumnae.

Present to greet the guests and students was Mrs. Mary De. Carney, founder of the school, who is serving as director in the absence of Mrs. Josephine Merriam Gellatly, director, now serving the Federal Government as a textile expert. Mrs. Gellatly, however, will continue to give her course in Merchandising and Textiles in the evening classes.

The latter classes begin on Monday, Sept. 28, and will be held Monday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9 p. m. Here the students study such courses as dressmaking, drafting, millinery and the new merchandising course.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. James J. Hepburn

Who begins a two-year term as President of the Harvard Woman's Club.

Olds Favors Vermont Seaway Cutoff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 22—Agitation for the oft-proposed St. Lawrence seaway and, what to Vermonters is of particular moment, the so-called "cutoff" route via the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, received new impetus within the week with the visit to Vermont of Leland Olds of Washington, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. Olds, after a 120-mile cruise on Lake Champlain, expressed himself as favoring the immediate development of the seaway, together with the projected supplementary "cutoff route" which would save 1,360 miles for lighter draught vessels freighting between the St. Lawrence and New York City.

Development of the project now, Mr. Olds told officials of the Champlain Valley Council, which sponsored the investigatory excursion, "would provide a time-saving inland water route free from the hazards of preying enemy submarines," and also provide "electric power enough to produce the aluminum for 60,000 bombers and fighter planes a year."

Development of the "cutoff" project, Mr. Olds pointed out, would permit ocean-going vessels to travel from New York Harbor to the St. Lawrence River, via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, and the Richelieu River, saving approximately three days around Nova Scotia and into the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

"In our day," declared the Power Commission Chairman," the great Champlain-Hudson waterway must be an integral part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway which will open the heart of the continent to ocean-going cargo vessels. These waterways must turn back geological time and become again arms of the sea," referring to the era when New England was an island.

"Today the immediate undertaking of the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project should be recognized as an essential part of our great mobilization for final and complete commerce. It is already navigable over more than nine-tenths of its length. The remaining barriers to complete ocean navigation must be quickly removed. In removing these barriers, the vast waterpower which is now being wasted must be recovered and transformed into electricity to produce the materials we need in greater and greater abundance as our share of the global war expands. Today the early completion of the Champlain-Hudson cutoff to the Atlantic at New York Harbor is equally important.

"The industrial era has left this part of the country behind," Mr. Olds asserted. "It is not playing the part which it could play in winning the war. Its resources are bottled up. I am here to tell you that you should raise a demand for the removal of the barrier to modern cargo vessels for which it the use of your waterways by is adapted in order that you may pour your resources into the great mobilization of production and transportation which will win the war."

After helping to win the war, the Power Commission head continued, the development of these projects will "play an important role in achieving a lasting peace among friendly peoples. Because, it will provide a trade route which will be bonds of union, encouraging that economic co-operation between nations without which no peace can endure."

The Champlain Valley Council, which is composed of Chambers of Commerce on both the New York and Vermont sides of Lake Champlain, has been an active and urgent supporter of the seaway and cutoff projects since 1928, when agitation for them first gained headway. At that time, hearings were held by a Joint International Commission. Burlington was the seat of one of these New England hearings. Vermont's railroads and major industries almost unanimously opposed the projects at that time.

The Week in Vermont

Agriculture's Part

Answering protests of farmers who have been hard hit by the loss of farm labor to defense industry and the armed services, Maj. Warren B. Steele, Executive Officer of State Selective Service, has disclosed that only 15 per cent of the inductions in Vermont, under the Selective Service Law, between Sept. 23, 1940, and Sept. 1, 1942, were from agriculture. Fifty-one per cent of the deferments for occupational reasons during that period, Major Steele added, were from agriculture.

While 15 per cent of inductions have been from agriculture, 44 per cent have been from industry, and the remaining 41 per cent are listed as miscellaneous, including professional and business men, common laborers, and those not in any established groups.

Women Herd Testers

Women may make their appearance as Dairy Herd Improvement Association testers in Vermont, in the very near future, according to K. E. Boyden, Chittenden County Farm Bureau agent. The turnover of testers during the past few months has been about 75 per cent, Mr. Boyden said, because many testers have been called into Army service while others have gone into industries paying higher wages.

The Association presidents have decided that if conditions become much worse it will be necessary to go on a bi-monthly testing basis. Women having the proper qualifications for herd testing would be welcome.

Burn Wood but It's High

While Vermonters residing in rural areas are being urged by farm and forestry officials to burn wood as a patriotic duty on the one hand, on the other there is an immediate possibility of an increase in the already high price of good quality firewood.

Fred S. Brynn, Office of Price Administration State Director announced he had been given authority to increase the maximum price of cordwood in Vermont if necessary to insure production of an adequate supply to meet the acute shortage and the increased demand resulting from the scarcity of other types of fuel.

The current ceilings were based on March prices, and in most cases these prices were fixed by labor and other costs incurred when the cordwood was cut some six to 18 months previously. Increased prices, Mr. Brynn said, are by no means a complete solution to this problem but they should supply an incentive for more extensive cutting of cordwood.

Mysterious 'Man With a Rug' Stirs City Council to Action

Dice-throwing on a rug at Boston auction sales came up for attack, among other things, yesterday in a City Council meeting spiced with more than usual variety.

City Councilor Thomas J. Hannon Jr. introduced and secured passage of an order requesting Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty to send an officer to auction sales in the future. The Councilor charged that dice-throwing was a frequent sidelight of such affairs.

A mysterious "man with a rug" habitually spread out his wares on the ground or floor within sound of the auctioneer's voice and enticed customers into a game which sometimes netted him as much as $1,600—but he regularly eluded the police, the Councilor said.

Just when things "got hot," the elusive gambler would pick up his rug, tuck it under his arm, and duck down back allies and across fences to safety, he related.

Turning from dice-throwing to Federal taxation of municipal securities, the Council registered its opposition, alongside that of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, to proposed governmental levies on future State and city bond issues. A copy of the resolution was sent to Massachusetts Senators David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Cabot Lodge (R).

In co-operation with the effort of the Boston Elevated Railway to spread its passenger load more equally over the day, the Council then gave its approval to changes in the working hours of city employees. An estimated 4,000 such workers of a total of 18,000 will be at their desks from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. instead of from 9 to 5. City Hall, however, will remain open each week day until 5, Saturdays till 12.

Councilor Joseph M. Scannell introduced an order asking the El to let servicemen ride the busses and street cars for a penny, but final action on this measure was not taken.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Soldiers and Sailors Program.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Science.
7:50 p. m.—Baseball Roundup for U. S. Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.73mc (25.6me)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Dog Show Planned For United Relief

Dog fanciers of Greater Boston are looking forward to what promises to be one of the best dog shows since the February show of the Eastern Dog Club, to be held in the Boston Arena on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, for the benefit of United Nations Relief.

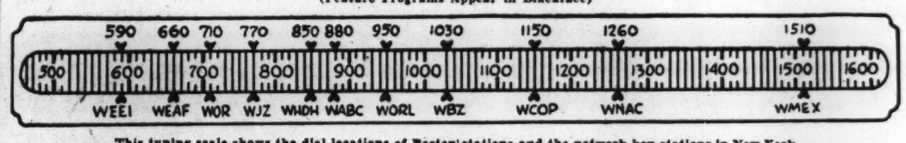
Given by the Victory Dog Training Club, formerly known as the Doberman Pinscher Training Club of New England, it will be a licensed show, with obedience and tracking tests and novice, open, and utility classes.

Charles Crowley is Acting President of the Victory Dog Training Club in the absence of President Elliot Blackiston, now on active duty in the Training Force of Dogs for Patrol School of the Fourth Naval District, Coast Guard, Elkins Park, Pa. Walter Sellenberg is Vice-President; James A. Ross, Treasurer; and Gus C. Friend, Secretary. The Club will make its headquarters at 27 Commonwealth Avenue, the Uptown Branch of the British War Relief Society, which participates in the United Nations Relief Fund.

The benefit show on Oct. 11 will begin at 1 p. m. and run until 6 p. m. Both it and the Victory Dog Training Club have the active co-operation of the Eastern Dog Club, the New England Dog Training Club, and the Holliston Dog Training Club.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Telegraphic reports: New	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News: Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	York at Brooklyn base-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Keyboard Concerts;	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Gyergy Sandor	U. S. Army Program	'Right to Happiness": sk.	Telegraphic reports: New	'Wartime Buying': Music
4:00 News Service	News	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	York at Brooklyn base-	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo: organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 Book Talk	Signal Corps Dedication	"Lorenzo Jones"	New York at Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
4:45 James L. Fly, talk	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown".	baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15 lies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Show
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Sports: Music
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Swing"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner Concert	H. C. Lodge, Jr.; songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs,	Attuck's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	H. V. Kaltenborn, News	Henry Cabot Lodge	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Earl Godwin	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Lloyd Frazee, songs
8:15 Heir?"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Hobby Lobby; guests	"Weigh Anchor"; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; spy	Jerome Kern's Music
8:45 Hobby Lobby: News	Receiving Station prgrm	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	series	Romance in Music
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Cheers From the	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Meredith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45 Camps": variety	F. Martin's Or.; Comedy	John Nesbit: music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00 show of soldier	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, News	News reports; Defense
10:15 talent from camps	"This Nation at War"	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Eric Johnston	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton; Harriet Hil-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	Charlie Wohlke's Orch.	liard; Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:15 Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Music to Victory	George Duffy's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Lee Castle's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	Music: News	News Service	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ; "First Aid"	
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Hit the Deck"	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Posey; humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical program
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Rhythm Boys"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	BBC News: recorded	Wartime Buying; Music
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard.	Musical Program
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	P. Saltman, Babbette	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Mystery Money Quiz	Singing Sam	George and Dixie, songs	Ranch Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Salon Serenade	Music; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	'Council for Democracy'
1:15 Serial drama	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Autumn Nocturne: music	Gene and Glenn, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	U. S. Treasury Show	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Talk: Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	Leona Vanni, soprano
2:45 'Pepper Young's; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn recital	Marching Along	News report
3:00 David Harum: sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Telegraphic reports;	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Philadelphia at Brook-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Columbia Concert	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	lyn baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Orchestra	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports;	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Philadelphia at Brook-	Dance Matinee; popular
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	lyn baseball game	recordings
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama.	Philadelphia at Brook-	Dance Matinee; popular
4:45 David Cheskin's Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown".	lyn baseball game	recordings
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:15 lies; music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	show
5:30 "Dawn Patrol"	"Jack Armstrong";	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Sports; Music
5:45 "Dawn Patrol"	Meet the Band	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00 "Life on the Land"	News Service; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc; sketch	News Service
7:30 'Green Valley, USA';	"The Lone Ranger";	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	"Red Ryder"; drama	Carmen Miranda, songs
7:45 dramatic sketch	Western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	"Your Army"
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Conner; orchestra.	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	Drama Shop: About
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	Today
9:00 "Mischa, the Mag-	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love"; dra-	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15 nificent"; comedy.	of Lower Basin Street.	matic serial	News Service	Album
9:30 Share Your Birth-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album
9:45 day; music	N. Heidt's Orch.; comedy	dramatic sketch; orch.	activities	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports; Defense
10:15 "I'll Pagliacci"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Harris Reynolds	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:45 News; Ridout	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Rhythm Front; or.; songs	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Frankie Masters' Orch.
11:15 Les Brown's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Victory Forum	Enrique Madriguera's Or.	Harry James' Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	Sck Stge Interview; News	News Service	chestra; songs	Day's End; News

Shipping Guards Join Coast Guards

About 350 police guards at vital shipbuilding and ship repair yards, in Boston and Quincy have been inducted into the United States Coast Guard Reserve, in order to give them the support of Federal authority in their work, it was announced yesterday.

The guards at the Bethlehem Steel Company Fore River yard, and at their East Boston plants—the Atlantic works and the Simpson plant—will continue to wear the uniform of the Company and will remain on the payroll of the Company, it was stated.

The plan is expected to be put into effect at all of the Company's plants throughout the country.

The men will receive the rating of petty officers in the Coast Guard, although in a few exceptions will be made in the case of men who held a higher rating in the company's service.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Samovar Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Emma Otero, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Bands.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."

W43B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports: New York at Brooklyn baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; Comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Music for America."
8:30 p. m.—"The Federal Ace," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Network Program.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Les Castle's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Current Events" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Voice of the Enemy." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 23
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 1.79mc, and 15.35mc Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Ridiculous —isn't it?

Yet how simple it would be if those beautiful Trees could be taken indoors for Winter.

Your Trees are entirely "on their own" during the blow-y, breezy Winter months—meeting the rigors of the season without help from you. The only time that you can help them is NOW.

Perhaps a little Pruning, Feeding, Bracing, and the like are just what they need to keep them staunch and sturdy—ready to face all conditions on better-than-even terms.

Perhaps you have been planning to re-locate some of your Trees—or to move in a beautiful new specimen. This Fall would be an excellent time.

Let's talk over your Tree situation together . . . in the light of our 46 years' experience

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'Beat the Band' at the Shubert—Art News—Radio Prospects

Jive Session Is Big Feature Of George Abbott Musical

By L. A. Sloper

Halfway through the second act, "Beat the Band" begins to give. In a number called "Steam is on the Beam," the whole cast makes with jive. This scene, laid in the boiler room of a Washington hotel—an appropriate setting—is nine-tenths of the new show. For the first act—that you can have.

Not that there are no good moments apart from the hep-cat orgy. Toward the end of the evening there is a Calypso scene which clicks. At another point Eunice Healey turns off a deft and precise tap-ballet routine. Evelyn Brooks, a newcomer, who has the best singing voice in the company, is also a redoubtable rug-cutter. Leonard Sues is a whizz with his hot horn, and Johnny Mack keeps step with him as drummer and tap dancer. Susan Miller, another newcomer, is an attractive romantic lead, with a voice a little too fragile.

* * *

But not all the talents in the company are used to full advantage. The show has a bad case of book trouble and the first act is laborious. The material given to the comedians, Romo Vincent and Jerry Lester, is not too good, and often the comedy is off color. Toni Gilman's part is weak and there aren't enough good lines for the others. Jack Whiting should be doing more dancing and less acting. Juanita Juarez, as a Cuban disturbance, seems unco-ordinated. And Marc Platt, once Marc Platoff of the Ballet Russe, is allowed only a few leaps and turns, and then stands around as a detective. What's with the direction?

What's needed is more steam on the beam. That boiler-room scene is built up to by a swing session in a theatrical agent's office, and followed up with the Calypso act. But why be so coy with the hot music the rest of the evening, what time the cast wallows in plot? Now that the New England Conservatory of Music has capitulated to "popular" music, surely Mr. Abbott, with so much jive talent at hand, need not be shy about giving. Especially when he has a member of the Conservatory faculty as orchestrator.

* * *

But unless you want to stay away until 10:30, you'll have to sit through a lot of talk and a lot of pretty dull songs before the show gets started. The theme song of Mr. Whiting's band leader is undistinguished, Miss Miller's "Song of Two Islands" is conventionally Caribbean, "Keep It Casual," with Misses Miller and Brooks, and Messrs. Whiting and Lester, doesn't quite come off, and the big production number at the end of the first act, "Let's Comb Beaches," is commonplace.

The second act doesn't look much better at first, with Mr. Vincent's bawdy "Afternoon of a Phony" and the dull "Men" of Misses Juarez and Miller. But everybody goes to town in the boiler-room item, from the leads and the bandsmen to the youngsters of the chorus. More of the same and less conversation is what's needed.

But remember that Mr. Abbott is a miracle man of the theater. Maybe by the time he takes the show to New York, it will be on the beam.

'Beat the Band'

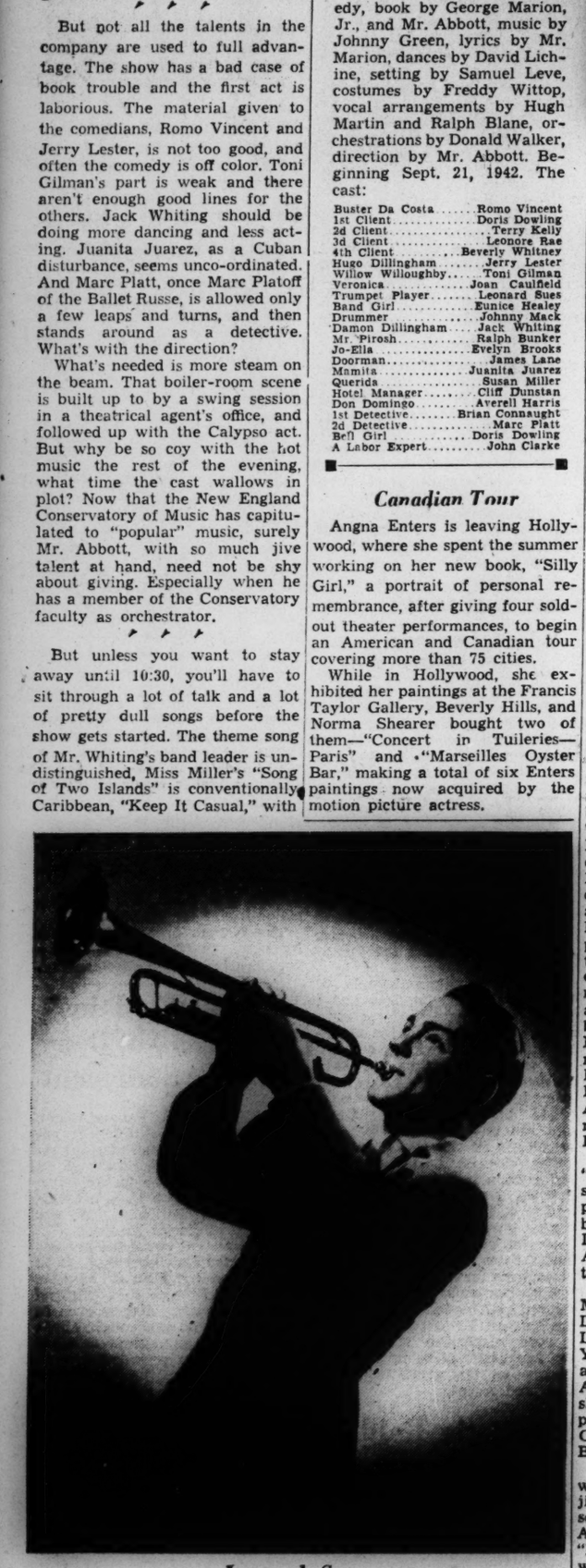
Shubert Theater, Boston—George Abbott presents "Beat the Band," a new musical comedy, book by George Marion, Jr., and Mr. Abbott, music by Johnny Green, lyrics by Mr. Marion, dances by David Lichine, setting by Samuel Leve, costumes by Freddy Wittop, vocal arrangements by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane, orchestrations by Donald Walker, direction by Mr. Abbott. Beginning Sept. 21, 1942. The cast:

Buster Da Costa	Romo Vincent
1st Client	Doris Dowling
2d Client	Terry Kelly
3d Client	Leonore Rae
4th Client	Beverly Whitney
Hugo Dillingham	Jerry Lester
Willow Willoughby	Toni Gilman
Veronica	Joan Caulfield
Trumpet Player	Leonard Sues
Band Girl	Eunice Healey
Drummer	Johnny Mack
Damon Dillingham	Jack Whiting
Mr. Pirosh	Ralph Bunker
Jo-Ella	Evelyn Brooks
Doorman	James Lane
Mamita	Juanita Juarez
Querida	Susan Miller
Hotel Manager	Cliff Dunstan
Don Domingo	Averell Harris
1st Detective	Brian Connaught
2d Detective	Marc Platt
Bell Girl	Doris Dowling
A Labor Expert	John Clarke

Canadian Tour

Angna Enters is leaving Hollywood, where she spent the summer working on her new book, "Silly Girl," a portrait of personal remembrance, after giving four sold-out theater performances, to begin an American and Canadian tour covering more than 75 cities.

While in Hollywood, she exhibited her paintings at the Francis Taylor Gallery, Beverly Hills, and Norma Shearer bought two of them—"Concert in Tuileries—Paris" and "Marseilles Oyster Bar," making a total of six Enters paintings now acquired by the motion picture actress.



Leonard Sues

In George Abbott's new musical show, "Beat the Band," now at the Shubert.

Talbot

Aline MacMahon

In Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Mark," which will make its bow at the Wilbur Thursday evening.

Fall Season Of Ballet At Metropolitan

The fall season of ballet will open at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 6, with performances by Ballet Theater continuing through Oct. 11 and returning for a final series from Oct. 22 to Nov. 1; the interim to be filled by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, beginning their ten-day engagement on Oct. 12.

New productions scheduled for Ballet Theater are the late Michel Fokine's comedy, "Helen of Troy," after the Offenbach operetta, "La Belle Hélène," with scenery and costumes by Marcel Vertes, which had its world premiere at the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City on Sept. 8; two works by guest-choregrapher Leonide Massine—"Aleko," using the story of Rachmaninoff's opera of the same title, but the music of Tchaikovsky's Trio in A minor orchestrated by Frederick Stock, with scenery and costumes by the Russian painter, Marc Chagall, here making his debut as designer in the ballet field, and an all-Mexican ballet, "Don Domingo," with music from piano pieces by the Mexican composer, the late Silvestro Revueltas, scenery and costumes by the Mexican muralist, Diego Rivera, and story adapted from the Alarçon comedy by the Mexican writer, Alfonso Reyes; "Romeo and Juliet," choregraphy by Antony Tudor, music by Delius, scenery and customs by Eugene Berman; and "Romantic Age," in the style of 1850, choregraphy by Anton Dolin, music by Bellini, settings by Carlos Merida.

Revivals scheduled are Fokine's "Petrouchka" as restaged by himself; a one-act adaptation of "Coppélia" by Simon Semenoff, décor by Robert Montenegro, and Eugene Loring's "Billy the Kid," with Aaron Copland's music, and Antony Tudor's "Dark Elegies."

Leading dancers listed are Alicia Markova, Irina Baronova, Anton Dolin, Karen Conrad, Nora Kaye, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Yura Lazovsky, George Skibine, and Ian Gibson. Presumably Antony Tudor and Hugh Laiing should be included, and the company has a notable acquisition in Chris Volkoff, formerly of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

The latter company has two new works to offer: Bronislava Nijinska's "Snow Maiden," with scenery and costumes by Boris Aronson; and an American ballet, "Rodeo," staged by Agnes de Mille, with an original score by Aaron Copland. The music for "Snow Maiden" is credited to Glazounoff in the announcement, but no composition by that name is credited to him in Grove or other musical dictionaries. It is possible that the story of Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, "Sniegurotchka" (The Snow Maiden) is to base the ballet, with music of Glazounoff substituted for Rimsky's score.

Principal dancers in this company are, as formerly, Alexandra Danilova, Leonide Massine, Mia Slavenska, Nathalie Krassovska, Igor Youskevitch, André Eglevsky, Frederic Franklin, Lubov Roudenko, and Milada Mladova.

Antal Dorati will conduct the Metropolitan orchestra for Ballet Theater; Franz Allers for the Ballet Russe.

'Count Me In' Fourth Week

A fourth week is now announced for "Count Me In," which moved Monday from the Shubert to the Majestic. There was a capacity audience, according to report from the management, at every performance last week and box office business was exceeded only by that of "Sons o' Fun," which holds the Shubert house record for a musical production.

Antony Tudor and Nora Kaye

In Mr. Tudor's "Pillar of Fire," to be seen for the first time in Boston on the opening night of the Ballet Theater's engagement at the Opera House, Oct. 14-17.

Print Display Installed At The Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

A number of newly installed displays of prints adorn the galleries of the Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Some of the selections will be of interest to visitors who are informed in the history of graphic art. Other displays, particularly that showing specimens of print-making of the twentieth century, should interest everyone.

A handful of pictures suffices to show the breadth of development in our time. There are new fashions in technique, new fields of interest in subject matter. Each artist to his own taste and his own medium. Graphic art for Jerome Myers remained a literary art in which he touchingly described life on the streets of New York. The Myers prints are etching and aquatint combined, and they are enriched with color. Arthur B. Davies provides the contrast with Jerome Myers, for Davies is a fantast and relishes the lyrical detachment of a dream world. Davies painted maenads; Myers, children of the streets. Both artists were American, and both expressed a quality of the American spirit.

Gerry Peirce's dry-point of "Catalina Southlands" introduces the desert, the earth formations and the cactus. The Southwest is becoming a subject of fascination to American etchers, who have interpreted the moods of atmosphere authentically.

There is a rather formidable dry-point by William McNulty, the skyline vista of New York City, in which the artist has shown courage in portraying the skyscrapers solidly in three dimensions. The preparatory pen and wash drawing for this dry-point is a handsome specimen of draughtsmanship, far more beautiful than the print.

Other items in this display are the lithograph by George Bellows of "Emma in a Room," a still-life by Emil Ganso, a nude by Wilhelm Lehmbruck, and an enchanting figure by Renoir. There is, finally, a colored stencil, "Three Women of Guatemala," by the Mexican Carlos Merida.

'Franklin Street' Plans

At the end of its Washington engagement Saturday night, "Franklin Street," according to the New York Times, will be withdrawn for "rewriting, recasting, and general overhauling." The play had been scheduled to arrive at the Colonial on Monday, Sept. 28, but an indefinite postponement was announced Saturday.

Jeanette MacDonald

To give song recital at Symphony Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 1, for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief, Inc. She is contributing her services.

Milestone To Make Film About Russia

Samuel Goldwyn announces that Lewis Milestone will direct the untitled picture about Russian life that Lillian Hellman is now writing. This picture will go into production in January, starring Teresa Wright, whose films so far include "The Little Foxes," "Mrs. Miniver," "The Pride of the Yankees," and "Shadow of a Doubt."

* * *

David Hempstead will produce "China Sky," screen version of the Pearl Buck novel starring Claudette Colbert and Randolph Scott, it is announced by RKO Radio.

* * *

Having completed "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd's new starring picture, Frank Tuttle has been signed by Paramount to a long-term contract. Mr. Tuttle, a Yale graduate, has been a director for 22 years, 18 of which have been with Paramount. He directed "This Gun for Hire," which brought stardom to Ladd. Mr. Tuttle is collaborating with Waldo Salt on the screen play of "Yours With Love," which B. G. DeSylva will submit to Helen Hayes for her consideration when it is completed.

* * *

Fanchon, of Fanchon and Marco, has been signed as "co-ordinator" of all dance spectacles in screen musicals by 20th Century-Fox. The first two pictures on which she will work will be "Coney Island" and "Hello, Frisco, Hello."

* * *

Ginger Rogers will vacation for a month at her ranch near Medford, Ore., and will make a War Bond selling tour before appearing in "Lady in the Dark" for Paramount. Miss Rogers is scheduled to report to the studio in November for wardrobe fittings, makeup tests, and dance rehearsals with Don Loper, New York night club dancer who will be her partner in the story's dream sequences.

* * *

Herbert Marshall, Victor McLaglen, Ruth Warrick, Kent Smith, and Melville Cooper have been added to the cast of "Forever and a Day," final sequences of which are being directed by Frank Lloyd at RKO.

* * *

A good comedy, rather than romance or drama, is the preference of servicemen in motion picture features shown at USO clubs, according to a survey made by the Program Department of USO. In "shorts," cartoons leave all the field trailing far behind. Drama runs a "poor second" to comedy features, with romance third, and Westerns, adventure, and mystery following in the order named. More than 61,000 servicemen attend USO club movies in a single night. Thirty-six per cent of the clubs show movies once a week, 17 per cent twice a week, and 12 per cent more than two times a week.

'Yankees' Seventh Week

"Pride of the Yankees," which has been scheduled to depart from the Keith Memorial to make way for "Tales of Manhattan" this evening, will be held over for one more week. This will be the seventh, and what for the third time is being announced as the final week of the engagement.

'Hitler Memo' Scheduled for Final Program

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Morton Gould's orchestra will play two popular songs—"Sleepy Lagoon" and "Manhattan Serenade"—in their original form, instrumental selections without lyrics, on "Music for America." Other selections are Porter's "The Way You Look Tonight," Hill's "Tavern in the Town," Berlin's "This Is the Army, Mr. Jones," and Scott's "Twilight in Turkey," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

For the final program Meredith Willson has written a special "Memo to A. Hitler," which will be narrated by John Nesbitt, tonight. Connie Haines and Bob Carroll will supply the lyrics to Willson's renditions of Musical Americana, NBC-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Bob Hope and his variety show open their autumn-winter program at the Navy Air Base in Seattle, with Frances Langford, soloist, Jerry Colonna, comedian, Barbara Jo Allen (Vera Vague), comedienne, Skinnay Ennis and his orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

From a power plant, a plastic plant, a bombardier training school, and a shell-making firm that has been active since the American Revolutionary War, "This Nation at War" will unfold the progress in America's war effort, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

"Hobby Lobby" presents George W. Foard, a Minneapolis policeman whose hobby is preparing young men for the Army Signal Corps, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist, will be guest on "Recital Period." Her program will include Bach's Fantasia in C minor, Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," Scarlatti's Sonata in G minor, and Sonata in D major by the same composer, BLUE-WHDH, 3:45 p. m.

From the Eighteenth Century, Bernard Herrmann, conducting the Columbia Concert Orchestra, will present a Suite from Gluck's opera, "Paris and Helen," Francois Philidor's Overture to "Tom Jones." Other selections are modern works—Theodore Cella's "Divertimento," and Henry Cowell's "Reel," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Playwrights' Company presents
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The EVE of St. MARK
with
ALINE MacMAHON • WILLIAM PRINCE • MARY ROLFE • JAMES MONKS
Directed by LEM WARD • Settings by HOWARD BAY
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A GEORGE ABBOTT Musical Comedy Hit
BEAT the BAND
with
Susan MILLER • Jack WHITING • Jerry LESTER • Romo VINCENT
Book by George Marion, Jr., and George Abbott
Music by Johnny Green Lyrics by George Marion, Jr.
Evgs. 55c to $3.30; Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20
Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75 (Tax Included)

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FOOTLIGHT SERENADE
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"On Beacon Hill," Emlyn Williams. 2:10, 5:50, 9:10. "This Above All," Joan Fontaine, Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—"Give Out, Sisters," with the Andrews Sisters, Charles Butterworth. 1:15, 4:10, 7:10. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 1, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10. "Life of Beethoven." 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:12, 9:41. "Flying with Music," 9:45 a. m., 1:21, 5:58, 8:27. "Battle of Midway," 10:40 a. m., 3:17, 5:54, 9:23.

Kenmore—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:16, 9:40. "Syncopation," Jack Cooper, Adolphe Menjou. 1:10, 4:36, 8.

Metropolitan—"Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:15, 8:30. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 3:36, 9:40.

Modern—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:16, 7, 9:45. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"New Soldiers Are Tough," "Battle of Midway," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:35, 10:20. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "The Battle of Midway." 12:07, 3:02, 5:57, 8:52.

Paramount—"Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Charles Butterworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:10. "Tombstones," Richard Dix, Kent Taylor. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

RKO-Boston — "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:10, 8:30, 10:50. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

Scollay—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater — "The Battle of Midway," "The F. B. I. Front," "More About Nostradamus," "Glen Gray and His Casa Loma Orchestra," "Russia's Baku," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State — "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 12:50, 3:50, 7:05, 10:17. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 11:30 a. m., 2:29, 5:33, 8:47. "Battle of Midway," 1:10, 5:19, 8:38.

Telepix—"Stalingrad." "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux — "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:40, 8:20. "Battle of Midway," 10:48 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Manhunt," 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:55.

Tremont—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:10. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:30, 8:25.

Uptown—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "A Yank in Libya," J. Woodbury. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Ships with Wings." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett, Lupe Velez. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:50, 8. "Eagle Squadron." 3:17, 9:27.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:40, 6:40, 9:40. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. Peter Lorre. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 2:50, 5:15, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1:45, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Morgan. 2, 7:30-11.

Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:43, 9:43. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery 1:58, 7:58.

Codman: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. Henry and Disay," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Broadway," George Raft, Anne Gwynne. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. 3:30, 9:33. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 7:55.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Broadway," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ships with Wings," J. Clements. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 8:15. "True to the Army," Jerry Colonna. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. "Bombs Over Burma." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sweater Girl," June Preisser. 2, 5:05, 8:16. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:23, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 2:15, 5:30, 8:25. "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 3:55, 6:36, 9:35.

Maplewood: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 9:05. "Ellery Queen's Desperate Chance," William Gargan, M. Lindsay. 2:05, 7:50.

Strand: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Jean Parker. From Dusk to midnight.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 1:50, 7:40. "Beyond the Blue Horizon." 3:45, 9:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Eagle Squadron," Richard Stack, Diana Barrymore. 2:20, 8:10. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 3:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Short subjects. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 3, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.

Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "The Falcon Takes Over," Lynn Bari, George Sanders. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "The Falcon Takes Over," Lynn Bari, George Sanders. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "The Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker. From Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

Strand: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Ann Shirley. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Chance: "The Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland, Henry Fonda. "Valley of the Sun." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Secret Agent of Japan," Lynn Bari, Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Play: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "The Gay Falcon." George Sanders, Wendie Barry. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. 2:30, 7:55. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 2:10, 6:30, 10:04.

Individualistic Australia Justifies Own Confidence

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these people who are so few in such a large country and so far away, because they had built that Sydney bridge and I was feeling a warm respect for their anxiety to have outsiders approve of them and what they have accomplished.

What they have was not easy to achieve. Australia is not bursting with natural wealth as is the United States or Canada. It is the oldest continent in the world and the most eroded. It has some gold, a lot of excellent iron ore piled up considerately on top of the surface, plenty of coal. But that is nearly all.

You would logically expect the rich oil fields of the East Indies to have a projection in Australia. But they haven't found it yet. Their greatest shortage is water. Try to imagine the United States with no rivers at all except those which flow from the Alleghenies into the Atlantic Ocean. That is just about what Australia is physically. There is a coastal mountain range down the eastern side with rivers flowing into the sea, but no water flowing back into the interior, no great inland river like the Mississippi, no inland lakes like the Great Lakes. The result is that the 10-inch rainfall line only extends a few hundred miles inland from the Eastern Coast.

Grazing Area Poor

Beyond that to roughly the middle of the continent there is thin grazing for cattle. Beyond that there is nothing but red, washed-off desert where nothing grows above ground; nothing of value has ever been discovered under the surface and even irrigation, if possible, would not produce crops.

Even along the Eastern Coast rainfall is meager and the top soil is thin. On the Eastern coastal plain they can grow more than sufficient fruits, vegetables and grains for their population, in fact, probably enough to feed a population as high as 30,000,000, although estimates of the population carrying power of the country are frequently as low as 15,000,000.

But it is not naturally a rich country. Further, Australia's real development came after England's great period of expansion had ended. There was a reluctance both on the part of English people and of English capital to flow to Australia. Shortage of capital has been an even greater obstacle to development than limited natural resources or sparseness of population.

What Australia has accomplished must, therefore, in fairness be measured in terms of these obstacles and not in the absolute sense. In such terms it is remarkable. They have organized a civilization and an economy with one of the world's highest standards of living in which poverty and exploitation as the United States knows it in Harlem or the tenements of Chicago or the share cropper areas of Arkansas simply do not exist. There is more real economic opportunity left in Australia than in the United States. Many an American soldier will want to remain when the war is over because he would enjoy a more promising future than he would at home. Because this was so difficult and done on such a narrow margin Australians are all the more fiercely proud of it.

Shortcomings Noted

They do have many shortcomings. Some of the props under their standard of living are artificial and shaky. There are some gaping holes in their physical development. And they have spent precious little time or expense on education or real cultural development.

They have abundant, cheap food, but free public education stops at the age of 14 years.

They have one of the world's most advanced systems of social legislation but coal miners who defy their own Labor Government in time of war.

With their pride in what they have accomplished goes an acute sensitiveness about their shortcomings. When American correspondents descended upon them and began writing about their government and their war effort just as freely as they were accustomed to writing about similar things in America it was a different matter. Criticism from the outside world came as something of a shock. Australians are not accustomed to it.

Behind this lack of toughness to outside criticism was partly the fact that Australia has never been in the world's limelight before, and partly an aspect of the British Empire system which is not generally appreciated outside and which is responsible for a great deal of misunderstanding in America about Britain's own war effort.

Dominions Lauded

The fact is that it has long been a policy of both British journalism and British official publicity to glorify the Dominions, sometimes at the expense of Britain's own prestige and credit in the eyes of the outside world.

When an Australian aviator distinguishes himself in combat his fame is publicized to the utmost. An English aviator who does as well is kept in anonymity. When an Australian or South African or Canadian regiment does well in a certain battle the world rings with their exploits. But an English regiment next them in the line which perhaps did as well or better is seldom mentioned.

Because of this a good many Americans have the impression that Dominion troops have been fighting all of England's battles for it, when the truth is that on many a battlefield the Dominion troops who received the credit were a small minority. One might add that this false impression of England's own contribution to war has been current within the Dominions. Australian soldiers back from the Middle East tried hard to tell their folks that there were also a few English soldiers in Libya who helped them fight General Field Marshal Irwin Rommel. But their honest effort to give their English comrades in arms a little due credit had hard going. The Australians at home had the first impression that Australian soldiers, with occasional assistance from a South African or New Zealander, had done most of the fighting in Libya.

But for all their provincialism and for all their passionate resistance to discipline, Australians have produced a war effort which some American generals out there wish ruefully could be duplicated back in the United States.

Australia is the finest country in the world to the Australian, whatever its flaws. One can't help feeling that their own complete faith in their country and their destiny will make of Australia something really great. Certainly it is already much more than it has any right to be with only 7,000,000 persons. Many another country in this world with a larger population is less important to the present and future of the world.

LIGHT. It's the crust that "makes" the pie and it's Flako that "makes" the crust! Flako assures light and flaky crusts—top and bottom—because the ingredients are the same good ones you use. And Flako assures delicious results at every baking because these ingredients are *precision-mixed!* Just add water, roll and bake.

Make crisp, tender corn muffins by just adding egg and milk.

Prayer Service in the Desert

Associated Press Radiophoto

Under the Skies and Amid the Sand

Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, reads the Bible during a service at the Egyptian desert battle headquarters in observance of a national day of prayer in the desert. Soldiers of the Army stand on the sand at the left.

Cooks Court-Martialed For Firing at Enemy

By Australian Associated Press

Sydney, Australia

Four men of an Australian Imperial Forces battalion in New Guinea have been court-martialed on the charge of firing at the King's enemies without permission.

When the battalion went into action, the men, who were all cooks and who were left behind in Port Moresby, went away without leave and joined the forward troops in fighting.

The court-martial's only pronouncement was: "Don't do it again."

War Production in Germany Delayed by Heavy Bombings

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a system has been adopted of having "path finders" show the way on moonless nights.

These are particularly good and experienced pilots and navigators who locate the target and they blaze a trail quite literally by lighting up objectives with incendiary bombs, thus enabling less experienced crews to find the goal and permitting use of a higher percentage of available operational strength than was formerly possible when the moon was absent.

One of the Germans' great problems on the home front now is to repair broken communications and clear up debris so the war effort shall suffer minimum dislocation. This has to be done in daylight and is going to become increasingly hard to do as the Americans step up the scale of their precision daylight bombing from Flying Fortresses based on British airfields.

A leading United States Army Air Force officer declared here over the week end he is looking forward to seeing Fortresses over Germany a hundred or more at one time. This, he said, can be done with heavier losses to the Germans than to the Americans, since heavy armoring and armament of the Fortresses enables them to get out of trouble on the strength of their fighting power and not their speed. "It is almost suicidal for German fighters to attack Fortresses," he said, "and it would need 500 fighters to attack 100 Fortresses."

Location of Bases

That is not everybody's view and some observers here see the success of daylight bombing deep into Germany as largely dependent on moving forward of fighter bases for escorts.

Up to the present the merit of Fortresses on long-distance operations has not been tested in unescorted raids. The Fortresses have been accompanied on short trips by heavy screens of fighters.

Anyway, intensification by the Americans of daylight bombing is foreseen as a great embarrassment to German workers engaged on clearing up the chaos left by previous British raiding at night—quite apart from the effect in stopping work on other projects, sending people to shelters and blasting specific military targets.

Another embarrassment is expected to be the diversion of manpower to clear up bomb damage. The Germans doubtless will use forced labor from occupied countries, Jews and prisoners of war whose personal safety is not accounted a major consideration. But tackling air-raid damage, far from being just a job for unskilled labor, is a highly technical business as well.

Germans Alarmed

German radio bulletins and first-hand evidence via underground channels show that the Germans are awakening to the full seriousness of the prospect. Their new civil defense measures have been made extremely stringent and everything is being done to take the weight of war traffic off railroads. This is not too easy because at the same time as RAF fighters have been concentrating on putting locomotives out of action they also have paid attention to canal boats. A great deal of aerial mine-laying has been carried out to harass the Nazis' coastal sea traffic.

Molders of United Nations strategy contend that concentrated British area bombing by night and American precision bombing by day from Flying Fortresses with great powers of self-defense against enemy fighters will pave the way to victory over German armies wherever these may be at the time the mainsprings of their power are broken.

This prelude to employment of British and American armies against the German's main military machine may be criticized as slow. But people who approve it and observe its progress in terms of damage to the German war effort insist that it is also sure.

Super U. S. Bombers Promised In Quantity Within 6 Months

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odic demands for more cargo carriers, for more pursuit ships or by earlier British doubts as to the Flying Fortress' ability.

Big Air Force Abroad

It is apparent to anyone who has followed closely the reports of United States troops movements to the British Isles that air units form an extremely high percentage of his American Expeditionary Force. It is no secret that large sections of Britain are being converted into immense air bases from which the United States Army Air Force can join the Royal Air Force in the ceaseless raiding of Germany and occupied territory.

Had the USAAF been amalgamated with the RAF it is probable that more American planes and pilots would have seen duty by this time. Both London and Washington are known to have agreed, however, that it was preferable for the USAAF to operate as an autonomous unit since the Americans wished to run their own show and since the RAF has already reached such a size that it is running into many complicated problems.

While both the RAF and the USAAF are expected to engage in daylight and night bombing, it is thought here that the former will do most of the night work while the latter will concentrate on the more hazardous but more satisfactory daylight precision bombing. Thus, American pilots may be given the primary task of disrupting German communications through attacks upon transportation, while the RAF continues to flatten German factories.

Canadian Red Cross Loses Only 2 P. C. Of Goods on Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 22—Less than 2 per cent of the total value of goods shipped by the Canadian Red Cross from January, 1940, to July, 1942, was lost due to enemy action, it was disclosed here recently. During the period goods valued at $6,700,000 were shipped overseas, including prisoners-of-war parcels, ambulances, relief clothing, blankets and quilts, hospital supplies and canned goods.

The shipments, carried on 116 ships, were sent to the United Kingdom, Iceland, Russia, Portugal and the British West Indies. In addition, supplies were also forwarded to Canadian prisoners of war in Japan and food to the civilian population in Greece, the report continued.

During the first seven months of this year, the Red Cross shipped overseas 910,864 food parcels to prisoners, it was reported.

A fourth prisoners-of-war food packing plant will shortly be opened at Windsor, while a fifth is contemplated in Winnipeg. Since January when the work started, the Red Cross has shipped about 1,900,000 parcels, and at present has three plants packing parcels, in Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton, with a capacity of 20,000 parcels a week.

Japanese-Canadian Exchange Planned

OTTAWA, Sept. 22 (CP)—The Dominion Government has agreed to repatriation of a small group of Japanese citizens living in Canada, for exchange with Canadians living in Japan, and has suggested that the number be increased, it was announced Sept. 19 by the External Affairs Department.

The list was submitted by P. E. Schwartz, Consul General for Spain, who came here in his capacity as representative of the protecting power for Japanese interests in Canada. The list was approved by Federal officials in its entirety.

Fifth-Column Activity In Northern Ireland

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Women play an important part in a German-financed fifth-column organization in Northern Ireland in an effort to "cause friction between the British people and American forces," the British Press Association said last night, quoting an unidentified American officer.

Many of the women, it is believed, crossed the border from neutral Eire and settled in Londonderry, site of an American naval base, to carry out their tasks. The Press Association said activities of the organization were executed by the illegal Irish Republican Army.

Other reports from Belfast said that authorities there, in an effort to combat pro-Nazi elements, had imposed a ban on manual labor from Eire from certain projects being completed by the Americans.

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Commander of Midway Marines Says Japanese Fail in Emergency

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP) — Col. Harold D. Shannon, Commandant of the Marine Corps ground forces at Midway Island, said that the over-confident Japanese attackers last June "never got within 100 miles of the Island despite their vast fleet and supporting plane forces."

"And I think the Marines will hold on to Midway Island," Colonel Shannon said proudly, in an interview approved by the Navy. "The boys have their own creed. They say, 'We'll hold it till hell freezes over.' And I believe them."

Recalling an earlier Japanese attack on Dec. 7, a few hours after the sneak raid on Pearl Harbor, the Colonel said his finest memory was of his men raising the battle flag at 6:35 a. m. in the midst of bombardment.

"The normal flag-raising hour was 8 a. m.," he declared. "But the men didn't forget that the battle flag must be hoisted at all costs."

With regard to the fighting qualities of the Japanese, Colonel Shannon asserted that "the Japs are to be contended with as long as they have superior forces in any location, but once the forces are equalled there is no question of the outcome."

"They don't use much ingenuity," he said. "In fact they so completely follow a set of rules, or a plan of action, that when their plans are disrupted and the tide of battle turns against them the Japs become confused and disunified."

Colonel Shannon was one of the first Marine commandants in the Pacific centers of action to return to the mainland to make reports.

"We completely surprised the Japs in June at Midway with our well-laid reception plans," he said. "They thought we were practically without armaments, and when the first scouting planes came over, we practically blasted them out of the skies. The Navy did the rest, and the Japs never got within 100 miles of the island . . ."

RAF Crews Star In British Movie

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 22—Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, Costal Command, and his air staff officers will appear in a new British film which is soon to be released, called "Coastal Command," the BBC reported.

Film camera crews spent hundreds of hours in the air in Sunderlands, Catalinas, Beauforts, Beaufighters, and Hudsons, filming crews as they carried out their duties.

The complete Coastal Command operations room was reconstructed, and members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and staff of Coastal Command will be seen plotting movements of aircraft on high blackboards along the wall of the operations room.

All players in the film will be serving members of the RAF or WAAF.

Stalingrad Mines Slow Nazi Drive

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tensity and declared that in some cases Germans held one story of a building while the Russians fought back from another.

It was a battle with bayonets and gun butts.

As the defenders held on into the 29th day of siege, the Army newspaper reported that the Germans were using relays of transport planes in their rush to replace losses and reinforce their assault.

Berlin stated that on the Caucasus Front the town of Dieskoje had been stormed and captured when German troops pierced a Soviet defense belt between the Kuban River and the Caspian Sea.

This presumably was in the region of Vladimirovka, 90 miles northwest of Grozny and about the same distance from the Caspian, which the Germans announced as captured Monday.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda pictured incessant fighting.

"Attacks don't halt," it said. "Hand-to-hand clashes are going on in the square, on street crossings, and in houses."

The reference to "the square" was not expanded, but it would indicate the Germans were challenging the Russians close to if not at the center of Stalingrad.

Russians Push Ahead On Northwest Front

Russians were credited with the initiative of the Northwestern Front. The communiqué said they pressed back the Germans in fighting for a town and repulsed counterattacks.

The official Izvestia stressed a report that German commanders had moved more troops to the Stalingrad area for a new assault intended to overwhelm the garrison. Dispatches repeatedly said the Red Army was pouring an effective mortar fire upon the invaders on the City's approaches, but made no mention of the Russians' prized big guns.

Military leaders in Moscow expressed belief that heavy Russian batteries were firing into the Germans from the east bank of the Volga as well as from positions in and around Stalingrad.

Many Germans have been wounded and survivors of broken units are sent to the rear for regrouping, but fresh forces still move up. There is nothing to indicate that the Germans do not have as many men attacking Stalingrad now as at any time since the siege was established Aug. 25.

Izvestia said the Germans rounded up farmers, women, and children at one place and drove them ahead of their shock troops, but Soviet automatic riflemen maneuvered between and saved the civilians.

The Berlin Radio, as if to shift emphasis from the Stalingrad Front, declared Russian forces had been encircled on the Central Front after breaking through German positions at two points south of Rzhev.

The midnight communiqué said a regiment of tank-supported Nazi infantry launched several attacks in one Stalingrad sector, but was repulsed with severe losses.

Heavy fighting in various sectors was attended by a report in the Stockholm newspaper Arbetaren that German troops in Norway had been regrouped, and it was believed large contingents were being sent to Russia.

A Vichy Radio broadcast declared that German troops had crossed the Volga River five days ago, but did not report the site of such a crossing. The Germans asserted last week that they had reached the stream both north and south of Stalingrad.

Russian heavy artillery, tanks, and planes were reported backing Soviet infantry in attacks upon the Nazi flank in the Upper Don Basin, destroying scores of German dugouts and loosening the invaders' grip upon one settlement after another.

Solomons:

Knox Forecasts Japanese Attacks

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared today it was a safe and sound assumption that the Japanese would make major new attempts to reconquer the Solomon Islands.

"We operate on that basis," he added: "to do otherwise would be foolish overconfidence."

The Secretary had just returned from the American Legion convention in Kansas City, Mo.

Questioned about the convention's indorsement of proposals for a universal draft of wealth and manpower for all essential purposes, Mr. Knox declared that "it's a sound principle, but it is difficult to work out in detail."

He said as far as practicable "this Administration is working toward that goal of universal, uniform sacrifice because that is what total war means."

Madagascar:

British Hit Snag In Tananarive Drive

British forces driving toward Tananarive from Majunga in the northwest have met strong French resistance 19 miles from the Madagascar capital and still are engaged in battle, a Madagascar radiocast reported today.

The radiocast, reported by Reuters from Port Louis on the Island of Mauritius, indicated that the British had closed in half the distance to the Capital from their last reported position Monday. At that time, a Tananarive radiocast said the column was 37 miles away.

It reported that British planes made several attacks on a rail line from Tananarive to Antsirabe, 75 miles south of the Capital.

No new information was given about the progress of another British column moving in from the east coast of the island, where the British have announced the occupation of the rail junction of Brickaville, 90 miles from the Capital.

U. S. Army Mission Has Left Moscow

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Sept. 22

Col. Alva Harvey, who arrived in Moscow Aug. 31 with six other United States Army officers to assist Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley's mission to expedite deliveries of war materials to Russia, departed with his mission Saturday, it was announced today.

He left as he had arrived, in a Russian plane. His destination was not announced.

Destroyer Sunk:

Ottawa Torpedoed By German U-Boat

A German torpedo sent the Canadian destroyer Ottawa to the bottom of the Atlantic with the loss of 113 persons, Naval Minister Angus MacDonald announced today.

It was the third naval loss announced in a week and the tenth ship lost by Canada's sea-fighting force in the present war.

The Ottawa was a modern destroyer, one of the six with which the Canadian Navy was equipped on the outbreak of war.

The Portuguese lugger Delaes, bound for home from the Newfoundland Banks with a load of cod, also was reported torpedoed and sunk by a submarine.

Another lugger, the Don Diniz, was shelled by a submarine but eescaped.

The United States Navy announced that two American merchant vessels were lost in the Mediterranean Sea early in August out of a Malta-bound convoy at about the same time that the British aircraft carrier Eagle was sunk.

One of the American vessels was torpedoed and sunk by a motor torpedo boat at night after Axis air and sea craft had attacked the big convoy almost constantly for three days.

New Guinea:

Japanese Aerial Attack Is Routed

A heavy force of Japanese bombers and fighter planes put in a surprise appearance over the jungle battle ground 32 miles from Port Moresby Monday, but their bombs "caused no damage nor casualties," a communiqué from General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said today.

The ground situation at Ioribaiwa, northeast of Port Moresby, was unchanged, the communiqué said, and Allied fighter planes carried out a sweep along the Kokoda trail leading eastward toward Buna, destroying a bridge and machine-gunning the enemy supply line.

There were approximately 37 Japanese medium bombers and a fighter escort which swept close to Port Moresby with the apparent intention of wiping out Allied troops who thus far have checked the Japanese ground advance in the mountains above the Allied base. The communiqué said the enemy's explosives fell harmlessly in the scrub brush.

The Allies in the last few days had encountered little or no resistance from Japanese planes, leading to the belief that the Japanese either had shifted most of their forces to the Solomon Island theater or were awaiting replacements for fairly heavy losses.

A spokesman said the bridge destroyed by Allied airman was over the Kumusi River below Kokoda, a rope suspension affair which the Japanese had rebuilt after its destruction by withdrawing Allied land troops.

Schleswig Raid:

Branded 'Nuisance' By Nazi Agency

DNB, official German news agency, said today that British planes raided the Schleswig-Holstein area Monday night.

The agency said the raiders were few, however, and called the forays "nuisance flights."

The British have not announced any operations against Germany over night. Planes raiding that border area between Denmark and Germany might have been sowing mines or attacking such objectives as Flensburg, a Nazi submarine-building port, or Kiel, Germany's big Baltic naval base.

DNB quoted a Bulgarian General Staff announcement that unidentified planes were over several parts of Bulgaria, including the Capital, Sofia, where an air alarm lasted about 90 minutes.

Libya:

British Reported Routed at Gialo

The Italian High Command said today that Allied mechanized forces which struck through the Libyan desert against Axis forces in the neighborhood of Gialo Oasis at dawn on Sept. 16 had been driven off after a five-day fight.

"Yesterday, as one of our motorized columns was nearing," the High Command said, "the enemy withdrew from the fight in a southerly direction, pursued and bombed by squadrons of our Air Force."

The Gialo Oasis is on the caravan trail to C fra and about 250 miles southwest of Axis-occupied Bengasi. The attack may have been another in the daring series of desert raids launched from Fighting French bases in Equatorial Africa.

The High Command said the Allied forces were "superior" to the German and Italian detachments garrisoning the area.

Tojo Said to Plan Sub Operations Against Tacoma

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Korean sources here said last night that Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo, in a speech before the Black Dragon Society on Aug. 6, had boasted of Japan's plans to seize additional territory in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and to conduct submarine operations against Dutch Harbor and Tacoma, Wash.

The Korean National Front Federation said in a statement its agents had reported that Mr. Tojo asserted Japan would be able to occupy the key islands of the New Hebrides and Fiji groups, southeast of the Solomon Islands, Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, and the City of Perth, in Western Australia, by next January.

Mr. Tojo, the underground report said, also told of "plans of submarine movements on the Pacific Coast during the coming six months." Premier Tojo, the reports said, "particularly named Dutch Harbor of the Aleutians and the City of Tacoma, Wash."

The Federation also said there was this reference to the possibility of Japanese attack on Russia:

"When questioned by Foreign Minister Matsuoka regarding the Siberian question, Premier Tojo laughingly replied:

"'Do you think the Siberian melon is ripe for the picking?'"

The Korean organization seeks independence of Korea, seized by Japan early in the present century.

Finland 'Explains' But Does Not Deny Procope Statement

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 21, Delayed. (AP)—A Finnish Foreign Office spokesman asserted today there had been no change in Finnish policy since the rejection last November of a U. S. proposal that Finland withdraw from the war against Soviet Russia.

His statement was made in comment on the statement Sept. 19 in Washington by Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope that "Finland wants to cease fighting as soon as the threat to her existence has been averted and guarantees obtained for her lasting security."

The Minister, the spokesman said, couldn't have meant anything except that Finland would be ready to lay down arms only when the Russian threat to Finnish security had been liquidated.

He added that Finland had neither given nor received any peace proposals.

Contrary to the report radiocast by the Berlin Radio Sept. 20, he said the Finnish Government had issued no denial of Minister Procope's statement.

Allied Land Drive Planned By Anglo-U. S. Strategists

Continued from Page 1

ations" will, of course, not be known until those decisions are executed but it appears evident from such information as is available that they carried second-front preparations considerably ahead and centered upon the establishment of a full unity of command among all the United Nations' forces which would be engaged on the European continent.

It is known that General Marshall's capacity and character has made a strong and favorable impression upon Mr. Churchill during the several intimate discussions they have had and upon Britain's other top military leaders.

General Marshall made a notable record in Europe in World War I as aide to General Pershing and this record has been carefully appraised by the British who count it as a prime reason for entrusting the decisive campaign of World War II to the hands of the American Chief of Staff.

It can be stated authoritatively that General Marshall is himself not raising a finger to promote his own advancement, although there can be no doubt that the appointment would constitute the choice military assignment of the war. Thus far the initiative has come substantially from Britain and suggests a basic Anglo-American unity which rises above the occasional irritations which get most of the publicity.

Giving requires good sense
—*Ovid*
GEORG JENSEN INC.
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.
NEW YORK

Has Franco Regime Shifted Course? Allied 'Victory' in Spain Challenged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Spain's recent Cabinet shift is not a diplomatic victory for the United Nations, but rather a cooly calculated maneuver to obtain more democratic materials, according to Gen. José Miaja, who conducted the epic defense of Madrid.

General Maija expressed this view in common with many other Spanish exiles now living in Mexico.

Berlin and Rome, standing to gain by any materials that reach Spain, are reportedly in compliance with Gen. Francisco Franco's Cabinet juggling.

Because of the many outstanding Spaniards living as refugees here, both Monarchists and Republicans, Mexico City newspapers have been able to amass a body of significant comments, through interviews and columnists. Cabinet members who were ousted, including the most prominent Axis sympathizer in the Spanish Government, Foreign Minister Serrano Suñer, and the new appointees, are known intimately by various exiled leaders here.

No Diplomatic Victory

Crystallization of opinion, after the first surprise, has led to skepticism, more profound than any reported here in press dispatches from the United States. There has been no echoing of the enthusiasm expressed by certain reports from north of the Rio Grande that the democracies had won a "diplomatic victory" in Spain, or that the Cabinet changes of General Franco may mean the opening of "a possible gateway for a second front against the Axis."

The general attitude of Spaniards in Mexico, and possibly throughout the Spanish-speaking American countries, has been summed up aptly by General Miaja, who says of the new Falange chiefs: They are "the some dogs with new collars." This old Spanish proverb was used in a headline in El Nacional, official Mexican Government daily, over an interview with the General.

The changes do not express "a true and profound change in the attitude of the Spanish Fascist State," said Alvaro de Albornoz, former Minister of the First Republic, former President of the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees, and former Ambassador of Spain in Paris.

Others, including Mayes Navarro and Garcia de Alba, Spanish Republican Senators in exile, declare the moves are a maneuver of international policy emanating from Berlin, said to have been aware and fully complaisant beforehand.

One explanation of the move was the need to end or lessen the state of friction between the Spanish Army, which has many Monarchist elements, and the Falange. Dismissal of Gen. José Varela as Minister of War, a Monarchist, is seen as compensating for the dismissal of Falangist Serrano Suñer as Foreign Minister—a necessary internal adjustment.

Dual Foreign Policy

The other, an international consideration, was the hope to maintain identification with the Axis, whose protection of the Falange regime is needed, and at the same time to retain relations with the United States and England for advantages they are offering in resources.

According to Señor de Albornoz, diplomats of the United States and Britain do not really know Spain or the Spanish Fascist regime, considering, as they do, Spain to be a neutral. Spain is a belligerent neutral, he declared, passing on to the Axis resources which Spain needs itself and maintaining the Blue Legion of Spanish volunteers in Russia fighting with the Germans.

A real change in policies would be followed by withdrawal of this Legion, elimination of airdromes, military and naval bases of the Axis installed by them in Spain as in an occupied country, and disappearance from Spanish coasts—where they are provisioned—of submarines which are preying on Allied convoys in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

It would be marked also by the opening of jails in Spain which hold more than 800,000 political prisoners, and by the end of political executions, according to Señor de Albornoz.

The consensus appears to be that "the cause of Germany and Italy is the cause of Franco," and the Falangist Party is the basis of General Franco's government. The shrewd Spanish General is not likely to move away very far from his external supporters, the Axis, or his domestic ones, the Falange. This view is held by even the most optimistic observers.

Of the new chiefs, Blas Gomez Perez, who took over the Interior Ministry, is cited by El Nacional as the most intellectual. A Monarchist and a lawyer, he was once a student of Felipe Sánchez Román, civil lawyer who lives in exile in Mexico. He is described as gifted with "a talent in a certain measure brilliant though not profound," and also as a "hard-headed man."

Appointees Assailed

The other two appointees were described by General Miaja as follows:

"General Jordana, new Foreign Minister surplanting Señor Serrano Suñer) since the time in which he cllaborated with the dictator Primo de Rivera in military matters, until the days of his active participation in the Francist movement, taking part in its development, offers an exemplary history as enemy of all pertaining to democracy.

"With regard to the new Minister of War, General Carlos Asensio Cabanillas, I saw him constantly in Madrid, in the Jarama and other fronts, forming part of the pack of traitorous hounds which opened the path to the Capital of Spain. He was also one of the chiefs who participated in the taking of Badajoz, at the side of Yagüe and Castejon, (Nationalist Generals) figuring in the mass assasinations which marked the occupation of that City."

From various sources further interpretation which leads to a not-too-optimistic conclusion from recent events, pertains to the action of United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes in Spain, who "thought it prudent not to inform his Government through code from Madrid but went to English Gibraltar, where he would have full guarantees" to send the information about General Franco's reorganization.

Gines Ganga, former Secretary of the State Commission of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, remarked further on this action in an interesting analysis in the newspaper Excelsior.

"Had there been a lessening of Axis influence in Spain," he writes, "it would have been the German Ambassador who would have traveled to Bayona, occupied by the Germans, to send information to his government.

"No," he concludes, "the representative of Hitler continues standing on firm earth in Madrid, and it is the American whose feet are on unsure soil."

Agreement Voiced On Speedy Victory

Overseas News Agency

London, Sept. 22

Spokesmen for a majority of Allied Governments here voiced agreement with Sir Samuel Hoare's warning that speedy victory for the United Nations is vital if European civilization is to be saved.

French, Czech and Yugoslav spokesmen particularly applauded the declaration of the Ambassador to Spain, expressing the concern that resistance to the Nazis by patriots in their countries could not continue indefinitely until the Allies "get good and ready to come to their assistance."

MADRID, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Spanish Cabinet, in a communiqué issued at the end of its fourth meeting in five days, promised today to punish "inexorably" any violence against the state within Spain and reaffirmed the anti-Communist policy the Franco Party has followed for six years.

It was the first important announcement made by the Cabinet since Sept. 3, when Ramon Serrano Suñer, brother-in-law of Gen. Francisco Franco and avowed admirer of the totalitarian system, was replaced as Foreign Minister and as chief of the political junta of the Falange, Spain's only authorized party.

Close friendship with Portugal and "historic solidarity" with Spanish-American countries were voiced again by the Cabinet.

The communiqué said, that in the foreign field the Government "reaffirms the orientation sustained during the last six years resulting from the spirit of our crusade with the anti-Communist sense of our movement and with the imperatives of the new European order. . . ."

It referred in the foreign policy section to the "intensification and improvement of our war preparation," but did not elaborate on that point.

Of interior affairs, the communiqué said "in view of events which have happened the Government adopts the firm decision to maintain the spiritual unity of all Spaniards, imposing the most severe discipline upon them as well as respect for law and authority, cutting short all attempts at agitation or dissension, and punishing inexorably any act of violence contrary to the strength and prestige of the state."

The communiqué continued: "In the economic field, despite the grave difficulties of the moment caused in a large part by our war of liberation and by the immediate necessity to begin at once the whole job of reconstructing Spain with the noble desire to excel, and by the present state of the world, there is a notable improvement which is reflected in the good condition of our treasury, in the recovered prestige of our money, the vast execution of a public works program, important work realized in the field of social and labor policy, and the gradual but sure recovery of our agricultural, industrial, and mercantile life."

[A Berlin radiocast quoted a Madrid dispatch as saying that the Spanish Cortes, or Parliament, would be revived and that the first session might be expected next month. The Justice, Interior, and Party ministries were said to have been entrusted by General Franco "with the technical and legal questions concerning the personal composition of the Cortes," the Berlin Radio said.]

Taxis Forbidden To Take Race Fans

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Drivers of one of New York's largest taxi fleets have been forbidden to accept passengers for trips to racetracks, the operators announced Sept. 21.

E. A. Danneman, President of the National Transportation Company, operating subsidiary of the Parmelee System, declared such trips were prohibited "under any circumstances."

"Some drivers apparently feel that race tracks within the city limits, such as Belmont and Aqueduct, are not included in the order," he said. "So that there may be no misunderstanding, they are again advised not to accept calls from any race track."

Mr. Danneman asserted that the order was issued at the suggestion of the Office of Defense Transportation, under whose orders a third of New York's 11,700 cabs were taken off the streets midnight Sept. 20 to conserve rubber and gasoline.

Hitch-Hiking Legionnaire Repeats Feat Despite Tires

KANSAS City, Mo., Sept. 22 (AP)—Al Pearson, Mankato, Minn., Legionnaire who has hitch-hiked to every national American Legion convention since 1935, made it again this year despite tire rationing.

"It was just as easy to get rides this year as ever," said he, "but there was a noticeable difference in their length. The rubber shortage has eliminated long trips."

Stirrup Pumps Soon for Public

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Stirrup pumps, designed according to Government specifications, soon will be available to the public at a price of $3 to $4 each.

The Office of Civilian Defense announced last night that rubber substitutes had been found which could be used for stirrup pump hose, and that contracts for the manufacture of 2,258,000 pumps would be signed shortly. Manufacturers already have been notified to proceed with the order.

OCD said the pumps would be allocated to "target areas" and that the number to be made would provide an average of four to a city block. An equal number of pump tank extinguishers will be distributed in the same areas, but these will remain the property of OCD.

Contracts for the stirrup pumps will be let by the Defense Supplies Corporation. Defense Councils may buy them at wholesale.

Stirrup pumps and pump tank extinguishers are used primarily in fighting fire bombs.

OCD, commenting on reports that some stirrup pumps had been made largely from odds and ends at a cost as low or lower than the Government approved tpye, said it encouraged the use of improvised tools and equipment whenever the equipment proved dependable. Home-made gas masks, however, were not endorsed because faulty masks "might inspire false confidence."

Several types of plastics will be used in making the Government-approved stirrup pumps.

Waacs' Enthusiasm 'Builder of Morale'

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP)—Says an Army man of the new Army woman—"Such spirit, such enthusiasm, such unlimited perseverance!"

It's Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Bacchus talking about the Waacs.

Colonel Bacchus, veteran who directs the Army's recruiting in Detroit, returning full of praise yesterday from the WAAC officers training center at Fort Des Moines. He conducted a recruiting course there.

"I've been in the Army nearly all my life," he said, "but I've never seen anything equal to the way these women are taking their training in preparation for man-sized jobs.

"Their enthusiasm will raise the morale of the whole army, I know. It will spread undoubtedly to women in civilian life."

Colonel Bacchus called the Waacs "fit daughters of Molly Pitcher (Revolutionary War heroine) and other pioneer women" and said their influence would continue long after the war.

Nets of Shimmering Gold

Wide World

Only Indians Privileged to Fish Here

Tribesmen dip their nets for the Chinook salmon in the Columbia River at Celilo Falls, Ore. Decaying fish-wheels are no longer used and today dip-nets have full sway.

Large Third Year Catch of Salmon Finds Bonneville Issue Unsettled

ASTORIA, Ore., Sept. 22 (AP)—Predictions that Bonneville Dam would kill the multi-million dollar Columbia River salmon industry remained debatable Sept. 17 although fishermen were unloading huge catches for the third consecutive year.

Since the season opened, boats have come in piled gunwales-high with fish. Loads ran up to 12,000 pounds. The average was between 2,000 and 3,000—reminiscent of last year's record-shattering 9,000,000-pound catch.

Government experts, who asserted the dam would not harm the fishing industry, and fishermen, who feared salmon would be unable to pass the dam, agreed the catch settled nothing; that they would have to wait a few more years to learn who was right.

Some fishermen, on the theory that salmon go to sea for four years before returning to upriver spawning grounds, had expected the dam, built five years ago, to affect this year's run.

Others pointed out that the salmon which went to sea just before the dam was completed, might have had a life cycle of five, six or seven years, and are returning only now.

Government experts admitted that possibility, and added there were a number of other unsettling factors. For example, hatcheries have released more salmon in recent years.

An expected report by Dr. Willis Rich, Oregon Fish Commission Research Specialist, probably will be accepted as conclusive by both sides.

Meanwhile the war has accomplished what critics expected Bonneville to do—cut off the supply of salmon from civilians.

All of this year's catch is scheduled to go to the armed forces and to lend-lease purposes. Only after military needs are met will civilians get salmon.

News of Missing Correspondent Brings Praise of Craft by Knox

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—"The long chances" which war correspondents are taking to get the news fills Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox with "a great sense of pride."

Their work, Secretary Knox told his press conference today, "is very admirable and creditable to the profession."

The tribute was evoked by information that another newsman, Jack Singer of the International News Service, was missing in action. Mr. Singer was attached to the Pacific Fleet.

Secretary Knox is publisher of the Chicago Daily News and he told how he had had the experience of having to restrain some of his people. Daily News staffers in London, he said, "want to go on every Commando raid."

Asked whether he knew of any tendency on the part of the Government to have its own men cover the news directly, eliminating independent reporting, Secretary Knox said the only thing he knew of which might give rise to reports of such a trend was what the Marines are doing.

He said they were taking some younger newsmen and training them for regular combat duty. After engaging in front line action these men are then qualified to write of their experiences and those of their fellows.

"However," the Secretary added, "it's done not for the spot news but to cover the feature stories which we are all glad to read. I think it is an excellent thing. And it is the only think I know of which would justify anyone in saying that there is a tendency on the part of the Government to cover the news itself."

Mr. Singer's disappearance brings to four the number of American news agencies correspondents missing since the outbreak of the war in September, 1939.

Others missing are Witt Hancock and Vern Haugland of the Associated Press and William McDougall of United Press. Messrs. Hancock and McDougall have been missing since the fall of Java and Mr. Haugland was in a plane lost during a storm en route from Australia to New Guinea.

Eight war correspondents for American newspapers, news agencies and radio systems have been killed, 18 wounded or injured in line of duty, 58 captured and 15 interned.

Most recently captured was Larry Allen, AP correspondent with the British Mediterranean Fleet. He was captured in the recent British commando raid on Tobruk.

Since 1937 American press war fatalities have mounted to 10, two correspondents having been killed when a shell exploded near their car during the Spanish civil war. The two were Edward J. Neil, Jr., of AP, and Bradish G. Johnson, of News Week.

Hiring of 20,000 New York Workers Begun for Kaiser Oregon Shipyards

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Hiring of 20,000 New York workmen for the Portland, Ore., shipyards of Henry J. Kaiser began today with Mr. Kaiser's agents expecting to send the first 600 west on a special train Thursday.

Thomas Murphy, Kaiser recruiting chief, said 50,000 men were being sought from New York, Indiana, Illinois, and Texas. He added that if New York's unemployment problem promoted a lively response, perhaps the entire 50,000 would be taken from here.

Fifty special trains supplied by a nation-wide syndicate of railroads will transport the workmen to Portland for $75 each, including meals. Mr. Murphy said the Kaiser Company would pay the syndicate for those hired, deducting the amount from pay checks over a period of several weeks.

Only persons to be interviewed the first few days will be American Federation of Labor building-trades members carrying referral cards from their unions. When these are exhausted, Mr. Murphy said, the United States Employment Service will be asked to furnish the rest.

No previous knowledge of shipbuilding is required, agents said. Clerks and white-collar workers will be welcome and will be trained as journeymen at the shipyards.

Mr. Murphy said no 1-A men would be accepted and there would be no "pirating" of other war industries.

Women able to weld will be hired, he said.

"But we may be back in New York later for 50,000 women for all lines," Mr. Murphy remarked.

Residents Don't Want Village Named Lidice

FRELIGHSBURG, Que., Sept. 22 (AP)—Secretary-Treasurer C. A. Soule said last night the Quebec Government could, by order-in-council, change the name of this Eastern Township village of 300 to Lidice if it wanted to, "but the residents are dead set against the plan."

"There is no desire on the part of the people of Frelighsburg to change the name, sympathetic as they are with the people of Czechoslovakia, and they do not believe the Quebec Government will ride over the wishes of the people," he said.

It had been previously reported that name-changing ceremonies would be held Oct. 25, with the village's most important resident, Premier Adelard Godbout, taking part.

Lidice, a Czechoslovakian village, was destroyed by German occupation troops in retaliation for the slaying of a Gestapo leader, Reinhard Heydrich.

Senate Probe Of Petrillo Is Asked in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Senate investigation of one of the most powerful of American Labor unions appeared likely in some quarters today as Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Chairman of an Interstate Commerce Subcommittee, recommended an inquiry into the activities of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians.

Senator Clark's recommendation was made to the full Interstate Commerce Committee which must obtain Senate approval. The Idahoan predicted acceptance of his resolution to take a closer look at the controversial Mr. Petrillo.

The Subcommittee's decision was made after hearing Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, declare that Mr. Petrillo and his well-bossed union had gone beyond any possible limits of union activity in its order to stop all electrical recordings. Mr. Arnold told the Committee that the Petrillo action would:

1. Cause great and perhaps fatal hardship to a number of businesses and small radio stations.

2. Adversely affect the morale of the American public and the armed forces.

3. Permit Mr. Petrillo, at his whim, to prevent the rise of amateur musicians and to strangle mechanical progress.

Mr. Arnold expressed the hope to the Committee that the Supreme Court, which has taken a very wide and charitable view of what constitutes legitimate union activity, would find that in this case the A. F. of M. had gone beyond the limits of legality and patriotic Americanism.

The Committee also heard Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, and James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, unreservedly condemn the Petrillo action as undeniably dangerous to the war effort.

This interpretation of the Musicians' Union head was, however, strongly contradicted at yesterday's committee session by Joseph A. Padway, General Counsel for the American Federation of Labor and its A. F. of M. affiliate, who said that nobody exceeded Mr. Petrillo in patriotism or the A. F. of M. in its contribution to the war program. Mr. Padway assured the Committee that any specific request from the President of the United States would be promptly complied with by Mr. Petrillo.

On Oct. 12, Mr. Arnold appears before the Federal Court on the Northern District of Illinois in an attempt to obtain a restraining order against Mr. Petrillo. Mr. Padway will defend the Union president. It is thought probable that the case will wind up before the United States Supreme Court.

Painters Vote Day's Pay To War Aid Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Ten thousand members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, have unanimously voted to give a day's wages of $11.20 each to war relief on Saturday, Sept. 26, it was announced today. The day will be known as "Painters Work for Victory Day."

Under the slogan "Defend America by Aiding the Allies," the union raised $56,000 in one day for a similar patriotic effort last year.

Can You Spare a TIRE?

Have you a used or extra tire you can spare? Our need is great and our work must go on. Priority ruling pending. Your offer to help will be greatly appreciated.

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TENACRE FOUNDATION

PRINCETON, N. J.

Legion Convention Votes For Universal Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22—In a swiftly moving climax to a streamlined convention in which every session centered on the successful prosecution of the war, the American Legion today called for the immediate enactment of a universal service law, extension of the draft to include boys 18 years old, and a year's compulsory military service for all young men of 22 after the war.

By an overwhelming majority, delegates to the three-day national convention adopted a resolution with those recommendations, embodied in the report of its Committee on National Defense. The resolution started with the demand that "national defense based upon the principle of universal service must be permanently organized." This is a position that through the years has been a recurring theme in the Legion's national and lesser conventions.

In the present crisis, the resolution said, young men "including Federal, State, and Municipal employees who are qualified to serve with efficiency in our armed forces should not be deferred by draft boards when so requested to do so by employers of such men, unless and until it has been shown that the work done by these men cannot be done by older men and women." The veterans expressed approval of preinduction training in colleges and secondary schools, and offered their services in providing it.

Restoration of CCC

The convention called for the fullest possible development of aviation, including both military planes for use now and a "superior merchant air fleet" for times of peace. The years after the war also were considered in a resolution urging that men who enlist voluntarily be given the same job protection as those who are drafted, employers being required to reinstate them at the end of their military service. It was urged that the Civilian Conservation Corps be restored after the war, one of its purposes being to provide vocational training for veterans.

Giving attention to measures now pending in Congress to prohibit the sale of liquor near Army camps, the convention recommended that any action on prohibition wait until the end of the war. Army commanders, the resolution pointed out, have sufficient authority to deal with conditions in military areas.

In its third and final day, the convention continued to hear from Government and military leaders their estimates of what the war will demand of the American people. Chief speaker in the closing session was Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. The nation today, Mr. Nelson told the Legionnaires, is living on the stocks put on its selves in fatter years. When America reaches its maximum war effort, it will be stripped down to the bone and muscle of actual necessities, he added. Reporting that 40 per cent of the nation's production now is going to war channels, he predicted that by the middle of next year the figure would be 60 per cent.

Must Curb Production

"The only possible way in which that can be done," he continued, "is by cutting out the production of every single solitary thing that we do not absolutely have to have in order to keep operating. . . . For a nation that always has boasted of its unlimited resources, that is going to be hard to take.

"If we should find that we were conducting this war program without running short of something here and there, that would be the surest possible sign that we were doing too little.

Greetings of the British Legion were carried to the convention by Lieut. Col. Sir Ian Fraser, Member of Parliament. He described the tremendous war effort in Britain, where he said two out of every three men and women of military age were in either the armed forces or munitions plants. The nation had equipped an army of continental dimensions, he said, and had sent more than a million men to the Middle East.

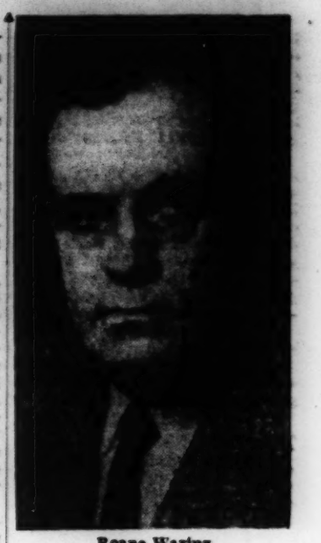
"The American Legion and the British Legion," Sir Ian said, have a common task—to maintain national unity and Allied unity in the war and in the peace, to awaken a fuller sense of responsibility and urgency in the civilian mind, and to see that the returning soldier gets a square deal."

The only real demonstration of the convention was touched off with the nomination of Roane Waring of Memphis, Tenn., for National Commander. Three other candidates had announced earlier that their names would not be presented, leaving a clear field for Mr. Waring. He was elected by acclamation and given a noisy 10-minute ovation which provided the only opportunity for delegates to this sober and abbreviated convention to do any marching—there was not even a convention parade.

Both in size and color, the session was a great contrast to the previous Kansas City convention of the Legion, in 1921, when a great mass of listeners filled the Union Station Plaza before the Liberty Memorial to hear five Allied commanders—Pershing, Foch, Beatty, Diaz and Jacques.

The five regional Vice-Commanders elected by the 1942 convention are John T. Batten, Birmingham, Ala.; Fred G. Fraser, Washington; Arthur J. Connell, Middleton, Conn.; Herman H. Lark, Steelville, Mo., and Jefferson Davis Atwood, Roswell, N. M. The Auxiliary chose Mrs. Alfred J. Mathebat, Alameda, Calif., as President.

The $1,000 Julius Orsentiel prize for outstanding community service, offered this year for the first time, went to Harry M. Gambrel of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Gambrel is President of the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners and Brigadier General of the Missouri State Guard.



Roane Waring

Elected head of American Legion by acclamation.

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Toll of Nazi Executioners In Europe Put at 207,373

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP) — The known number of executions carried out by the Germans in conquered Europe is nearing the quarter million mark, the Inter-Allied Information Committee reported yesterday.

Included in the growing list was the shooting of 116 Frenchmen last week.

The latest French victims, executed on orders of Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, German commander in France, brought the total to 207,373, the Committee said.

The Committee, set up by the exiled United Nations governments in London, said this figure was based on information obtained by these governments. It covers formal executions which have followed trials or courts martial and shootings of hostages and other persons announced by the Germans.

200,000 in Poland

The Polish Government-in-Exile said 200,000 persons had been executed in Poland since the Germans invaded the country three years ago, 100,000 of them shot after a German trial, 70,000 shot as hostages and 30,000 killed in concentration camps.

Since Reinhard Heydrich, the "Protector" of former Czechoslovakia, was assassinated last May, 1,765 Czechs have been executed, the Committee said, and of this number 525 were accused of being in some way responsible for his slaying. In addition, thousands of Czechs have perished in concentration camps or as a result of Gestapo third-degree methods, it was stated.

The Committee declared that 3,000 have been killed in Crete alone since May, 1941.

Fifteen hundred fell before German firing squads or were sentenced to execution in France and North Africa in the first six months of this year. In addition, the Germans have shot 250 hostages since they overran France, the Committee reported.

Reports from other occupied countries were:

Belgium: One hundred thirty known to have been executed for sabotage or as hostages.

Greece: In addition to 3,000 in Crete, 40 persons were shot in Athens this summer and 40 more on the island of Mytilene. The Bulgarians executed several thousands in Macedonia after a revolt against the Bulgarian army of occupation.

Netherlands: The Government in London has the names of 200 persons shot for publishing secret newspapers, signalling to the RAF, stealing rations or trying to escape to England.

Norway: "Thousands have succumbed in concentration camps as the result of ill treatment," the Committee said, adding that since the German occupation 106 have been shot.

Yugoslavia: The exact number is not known. But "over 5,000" were shot as hostages by the Germans alone in September and November, 1941.

Luxemburg: No news received since the mass deportations of Luxemburgers began recently, but up to last June four persons had been executed for underground activities.

Opposition to Laval-Pétain Reported Mounting in France

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (AP) —A "revolutionary wave of opposition" to the Pétain-Laval Regime in Vichy was reported mounting in France because of the plan to deport workers to Germany.

The Marseille correspondent of the Zurich Socialist newspaper Volksrecht said bluntly that "the feeling toward the Government has worsened generally and rapidly" because of M. Laval's Axis collaboration.

[A few hundred more French workers left yesterday for Germany from the Paris North Station to "relieve" French prisoners in the Reich, it was reported in Vichy.]

The Swiss newspaper's correspondent in the unoccupied zone said "quiet citizens and grave fathers of families who a few months ago enthusiastically followed Pétain behaved today like a wild revolutionary wave of opposition," and added that the majority of Frenchmen were convinced that "Germany already has lost the war."

Such utterances as "the war won't last much longer—then we can reckon with traitors," were being accepted frankly by the public, the Volksrecht dispatch said.

Patrols Strengthened

Although no major incidents have been reported recently in the unoccupied zone, extra French police patrols are reported operating in Lyon, Marseille, and other French cities, testifying to the serious concern of Vichy officials.

Meanwhile a bitter tirade against France by a semi-official Italian publication was interpreted as indicating Italy's growing dissatisfaction with what it has received from the Axis and its dwindling hopes of winning any material rewards from participation in the war.

This conclusion was drawn by experienced observers from an article which appears in the weekly foreign affairs journal, Relazione Internationale, and which, though directed at France, lacked any expression of faith that the Nazis would support Italy's war ambitions.

The article, voicing a fear known to have been widely held for some time in Italy, expressed belief that M. Laval is co-operating with the Germans in the hope of winning the upper hand over Italy and foiling Italian territorial ambitions.

Points Emphasized

Relazione's viewpoint coincided in many ways with views generally held in United Nations quarters. It made these points:

1. The "patriotic ideal" of Frenchmen is that France is bound to the Anglo-Saxons in "obstinate opposition" to the Nazi new order.

2. Laval knows this and is co-operating with the Germans while at the same time trying to maintain American relations so that he can hop an Allied bandwagon if necessity requires.

3. Chief of State Marshal Pétain is too old to be a factor much longer and M. Laval doubtless one day will try to succeed him with resulting chaos.

The article obviously could be accepted as having had an official nod and therefore as representing Italy's dissatisfaction with the result of its propaganda campaign this summer for Nice and Corsica.

Reliable private advices are to the effect that Italy hoped to realize its claims after the Salzburg meeting between Hitler and Mussolini several months ago.

That talk was followed by a tour by King Victor Emmanuel of the Italian frontier region bordering France, where he reviewed troops. Italians let it be known that they expected to attain something soon.

But nothing happened. Now informed private sources declare that Italy regards each step of collaboration by M. Laval as an additional guarantee against Italy.

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De Gaullists' Schism Points Up Postwar Role

Deep political questions underlie dispute among Free French leaders visiting London.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 22 — Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Fighting French" movement has entered a significant new phase. The recent escape from France and arrival in England of prominent representatives of both left and right wing French parties who have now rallied to General de Gaulle's flag raises the issue of the role his organization is to play in France after the war.

There is no depreciating the work which General de Gaulle has done in providing a focus for the activity of freedom-loving Frenchmen. But the Fighting French organization nevertheless faces grave problems if it is to mature in influence.

In particular, the arrival here to join General de Gaulle of Charles Vallin, Vice-President of Col. François de la Rocque's reactionary party, formerly known as Croix de Feu, has brought out into the open the problem of achieving unity in the ranks of French exiles.

It has now become an open secret here in London that many Frenchmen who had had close experience with the Fighting French movement of General de Gaulle disagree over whether France's political liberties and democratic institutions should remain in his keeping once the war is over.

Questions Accentuated

These questions have been accentuated by Mr. Vallin's arrival and his admission into General de Gaulle's movement as representative of Croix de Feu, or French Social Party as it is now called. Thus, Vernon Bartlett, Member of Parliament, currently writes in the News-Chronicle, "gratitude toward de Gaulle because he raised the standard of liberty here in Britain when France fell is sometimes overshadowed by regret when his behavior plays into the hands of those who accuse him of too much personal ambition."

Similarly the Sunday Observer says the case of Mr. Vallin "raises diplomatic and political issues which go right to the root of the war itself," and it asks: "Does the Foreign Office endorse the view that M. Vallin can be welcomed here as a representative of Croix de Feu, in view of the record of this French party as an antidemocratic organization which is more closely allied to Naziism and Fascism than to the free institutions and ideals for which we are fighting?"

Muselier's Dismissal

Thus, controversy about General de Gaulle has now emerged from obscurity into public view. It had been latent for a long time and became particularly keen after the dismissal of Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier last spring following his "occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the name of the Free French.

The attitude of General de Gaulle himself and his associates toward these schisms has been to ignore them, pointing out that differences always exist when you have a number of exiles of differing political complexion outside their own country.

Critics of the Fighting French movement and its leader have insisted to the contrary that there is more to it than that. A number of them have left the organization after being closely associated with it, asserting that its tone and tempo are too disciplined and authoritarian. While continuing to acclaim General de Gaulle as military chief, they are tending more and more to feel political leadership ought to be sought elsewhere. The name of Edouard Herriot—President of the suppressed French Chamber of Deputies—has been prominently mentioned as one who might combine with General de Gaulle and provide his movement with a political stability of which it is now in need.

Diplomatic Problem

The problem is partly a diplomatic one. Relations between General de Gaulle's National Committee on one hand and the British and United States Governments on the other have not always been easy. They have been complicated by the fact that while General de Gaulle is an ally, he is not recognized as a refugee government comparable to the Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian, and other exile regimes now in Great Britain, as well as by the fact the United States still recognizes Vichy as the legitimate French Government.

There have been other complications, also. For instance, Syria—which has always been a point of dissension between Britain and France—has now become a center of discord between the British Government and the Fighting French. During his recent visit to Syria, General de Gaulle made public statements which were considered in some quarters in England as verging on hostility toward British authorities and implying animosity toward the United States.

Ferreting Out the Facts

What are the facts of the case? They are extremely difficult to disengage, and especially difficult to discuss freely during wartime. But it can be said that there are definitely two sides to the problem.

On one hand, General de Gaulle is a soldier. He is a disciplinarian. However independent of tradition his strategic conceptions of tank warfare may be, he is otherwise completely within the old French military tradition, which is one of authority. This is not a point to be dismissed lightly.

Anyone conversant with French history and politics will appreciate that throughout the Third Republic this authoritarianism of the Army has been considered a menace to republican democracy.

Another point is that General de Gaulle is emphatically an independent individual. He believes deply in the fighting French cause and in the value of his organization to the United Nations. He takes the attitude that his committee ought to rank as a complete equal with any other governments among the United Nations. He assumes unquestionably that he is able to speak not only for a relatively few thousand Frenchmen who belong to his organization but also for the majority of Frenchmen still in France, whether in an occupied or unoccupied zone.

Integrity of Followers

Among his followers there are many individual Frenchmen whose sincerity, whose democracy, whose devotion to French freedom certainly cannot be questioned. With many of these I have been closely acquainted not only here in London since the collapse of France but for many years previously during residence in Paris. One of these, for instance, is Pierre Brossolette, former foreign editor of the Socialist organ Populaire, who arrived here at the same time as M. Valin.

On the other hand, it is equally true that there are a number of other Frenchmen whose genuineness and distinterestedness are at least equally beyond question, and who remain outside General de Gaulle's Fighting French movement. Many of these, too, I have known over a period of years. Their sincerity, their devotion to democracy and Free French institutions is such that it seems to me their concern about General de Gaulle's qualifications for politiacl leadership in France must be taken with the greatest seriousness.

Fundamental Factors

In the face of these two conflicting viewpoints, how is the whole matter to be put into perspective? The answer, I think, is to be found in keeping two fundamental factors in thought:

1. That the collapse of France was itself due in no small degree to the breakdown of the French political party system and to some extent political institutions.

The multiplicity of parties and political groups fighting and quarrelling frequently not only with each other but within themselves certainly contributed to the weakness and the unpreparedness of the Third Republic. It is undoubtedly true that among the French people as a whole there was beginning to emerge before the war a widespread desire for a cleanup and perhaps a clean out of the whole party system as it existed, and for a fresh start along new although still essentially democratic lines.

2. The evolution of General de Gaulle's movement itself must be recalled. In the beginning General de Gaulle was purely a military leader and he was known and recognized as commander of the Free French forces. As such, he enjoyed virtually unanimous allegiance of exiled Frenchmen as well as of those Frenchmen still in France who believed the French Government and French Army should have withdrawn to Africa and continued to fight

De Gaulle's Broader Outlook

When General de Gaulle had won over to his movement extensive French possessions in Central Africa — and later in Syria, Lebanon, and elsewhere—the second phase began.

General de Gaulle then started to think of his organization as having political entity and of himself as a political chief rather than a mere military commander. He set up the French National Committee and thus constituted something resembling a cabinet which exercised authority over such colonial territories, mandates and islands as he controlled.

There are now signs that this phase is giving way to another stage. From being primarily a leader of exiled Frenchmen and governor of overseas French colonies, General de Gaulle is becoming more and more a leader of resistance in France itself both to the Germans and to the Vichy regime.

Resistance More Unified

Daily it is becoming more evident that this resistance is growing more intense and more unified in occupied as well as unoccupied zones. This is undoubtedly true of the significance of the arrival here together of such political opposites as M. Vallin and M. Brossolette. Clearly resistance to the German invader in Occupied France and opposition to the perfidy of Marshal Philippe Pétain and Pierre Laval in the unoccupied zone have now transcended party loyalties and perhaps even social issues. For the moment—but it is important to emphasize that it is only a temporary phase—resistance has become more important, even to French politicians, than politics.

It is because of this that one sees, on one hand, unmistakable evidence that General de Gaulle is now more than ever a symbol of unity and freedom for Frenchmen still in France or recently escaped from France, while on the other hand the schism within the ranks of Free French exiles in Britain becomes at the same time sharper and more open.

Wide World

Laval Swaps Workers for Prisoners

Railroad station at Compiegne, Occupied France, where workers and prisoners arrive and depart. On right is train which will transport French workmen to Germany. At left is train which has brought prisoners from Germany. Prisoners stand in the area between the trains.

French Resistance Expected by Hull

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 22

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State indicated today that he expected Frenchmen to resist any attempt by Chief of Government Pierre Laval to export large numbers of them for compulsory labor in Germany.

He was asked at his press conference if he had any information on the extent of opposition to M. Laval's labor-conscription program. Mr. Hull replied he would not undertake to give out full information on that subject, but added that it would be a violent assumption to suppose that any Frenchmen would be enthusias- about being drafted and sent to Germany to perform slave labor.

Canada Seeking a Larger War Output Per Person

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 22 — Nearing the end of possible expansion of its war production plant, Canada will now try to make the plant produce more per man. A concerted program of streamlining, to be launched immediately, will seek to increase very largely the efficiency of the nation's war factories.

Canada's production of munitions, apart from food, metals, and raw materials, is running now close to the rate of $3,000,000,000 a year, or the equivalent of about three-quarters of the nation's entire production before the war. This rate should increase by 20 to 25 per cent next year. Obviously, a small increase in the efficiency of the war factories would be reflected in a heavy over-all increase in production when the present total is so high.

In the new phase of the war now opening for Canada four powerful public servants have emerged as the chief economic directors of the nation under the Government. They are: Harry J. Carmichael, automobile executive, who has proved the ablest production expert in the Government service and now becomes Co-ordinator of Production in the Department of Munitions and Supply; Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which is enforcing the price ceiling; Elliott Little, Director of Selective Service, who must find the men needed by Carmichael in his war plants; and Charles Vining, Chairman of the Wartime Information Board, who must prepare the Canadian people to accept their first real taste of hardship in the war.

Move on Four Fronts

These men are moving rapidly on four major economic fronts.

Mr. Carmichael, having demonstrated the possibility of increased efficiency in some war plants, will call the munitions contractors of the nation into conference and show them, by results already achieved in the factories, where economies of time can be effected, where less men can be used in a given operation. The object here, of course, is not to reduce the cost of munitions to the taxpayers but to get more munitions for every dollar and every hour of labor.

No matter how much Mr. Carmichael can increase production per man, he will need more men. He can get them only in civilian industry. Mr. Gordon's job, in addition to enforcing the ceiling on prices, is to squeeze workers out of non-essential industries so that they may move into essential ones. This process of wringing out non-essential industry has begun in the pulp paper field. There the pulp mills will find part of their logs diverted to sawmills and this will compel them to reduce the output of pulp and paper. This in turn will free skilled workers for other industries and free logs for essential lumber.

Mr. Gordon is expected to go much further in this same direction in other industries, the output of which is not regarded as entirely essential. His next move is awaited with nationwide interest.

Little Has Tough Job

Meanwhile, Mr. Little's problem is to make sure that the men freed by Mr. Gordon, and any others he can find, are guided as rapidly as possible into essential industries. He is not using his compulsory powers yet to effect transfers of labor from one industry to another and obviously Canada hopes to avoid this ultimate step in compulsion. Here it will profit by the experience of Britain where huge transfers were effected on a voluntary, co-operative basis. British Labor officials are coming here to explain to the Canadian authorities the mechanics of the British system.

Mr. Little's approach to manpower is seen in the new regulations which prevent any Canadian changing his job without official permission. Now he is moving into the timber industry to relieve a threatened lumber famine. His method is to enlist about 110,000 farmers throughout the country to work in logging camps during their slack winter season, to pile up a log surplus for next year. No compulsion is being used but Mr. Little's men are scouting the country, contacting farmers personally and arranging for them individually to go into the camps.

This is only the beginning. Mr. Little must find more men for Mr. Carmichael even while the armed forces are making heavy inroads into the remaining pool of manpower.

Finally Mr. Vining must keep the Canadian people completely informed of all these developments and convince them that the present upheaval in the nation is being effected as fairly as possible to all. With the drastic new income taxes which started in September, the Canadian family begins to feel a first installment of the real hardship which lies ahead. Mr. Vining's job is to show the people these things are necessary and convince them that the sacrifice is an essential and really useful part of the war.

Two U. S. Soldiers Held In Saloonkeeper Killing

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 22 (AP)—Two United States soldiers were under arrest today following the killing of Edward Clenaghan, 30, a saloonkeeper. The Americans' names were withheld.

Police said they believed Mr. Clenaghan was waylaid after he went to soldiers' billets to complain of their conduct during a disturbance in his saloon.

Moscow Full of Conjectures About Aim of Willkie Visit

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 — Conjectures about Wendell Willkie's visit here are flying as thick as the autumn leaves which have littered the Moscow boulevards with red and gold.

What is most interesting now, however, are not these conjectures but the ruling sentiment of the people of Moscow which Russian leaders may find fit to communicate to Mr. Willkie, if he has not already sensed something of it himself.

These people whose hands are still calloused from digging fortifications and who have been further hardened by the labor of laying up fuel and food for the winter are as full as ever of determination to defeat Hitler.

But last January when the Germans were in retreat along the whole front this determination had a rosy tinge due to hopes of Allied intervention in the spring and victory in the autumn.

Now it is of the cold, gray metal type which adversity and disappointment have only made stronger. Mr. Willkie will probably have little opportunity to see this resolve in action in even small manifestations, but when and if he goes to the Kremlin he will find the core of it there.

Two Paragraphs in Press

President Roosevelt's personal representative has not yet met Joseph Stalin and there is no indication that he will. The distinguished visitor has been accorded a cordial welcome in Moscow, but it cannot compare with the enthusiastic greeting he received when he went to London in January, 1941.

In London Mr. Willkie put up at one of the most fashionable hotels. Here he is living at the Soviet guest house. The Soviet press, unlike the British, hasn't deluged him with requests for interviews and special articles. Only one paper was published in Moscow yesterday. It didn't have a picture of the noted American, but gave a couple of paragraphs to his arrival.

On his first morning in the Russian Capital Mr. Willkie got up bright and early and walked out the front door. There was no crowd outside. He walked alone, except for bodyguards provided by the Government. No one recognized him, probably because few Russians have ever seen his picture. His breakfast guests were not members of the Cabinet, but two newspapermen.

On the street a few people stared at Mr. Willkie. But it was because of his foreign clothes and his bodyguards, not because they knew who he was. He stopped before Lenin's tomb, but was told it was closed for the day. He walked past the Kremlin, but did not go in.

German Generals Killed

Meanwhile, Gen. Ewald von Kleist's expedition into the Caucasus to get more oil for his tanks appears to have ended disastrously both for himself and for the 40th German Tank Corps which he selected as spearhead from his panzer army. He had a narrow escape last December when the Russians slammed the Caucasian gates at Rostov.

Now, according to reports reaching Moscow, he has been killed in action. The Germans recently are said to have lowered banners over two other high officers, a Major General Buk, killed near Novorossisk, and a Major General Mak, killed near Mozdoc.

In the critical situation at Stalingrad many German officers have figuratively laid aside their contour maps and are fighting with street directories.

The new German thrust into the southern suburbs seems temporarily checked, but the general position of Soviet troops inside the city remains extremely precarious. The Germans are rushing up large parties of tommy gunners by air and the task assigned these troops is to oust the Russians from strongholds in stone buildings and gradually clear the way for armored giants collecting on the outskirts of the city.

Crew of Naval Flying Boat Are Rescued Off Solomons

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Sept. 8 Delayed (AP)—A navy flying boat which had been on patrol in the Solomons area for a few hours before the Marines went into action Aug. 7 was forced down far from land about the time the fighting started.

The crew spent the next three days wondering how the battle was going—and whether their own time was up.

It wasn't. A destroyer picked them up during the afternoon of Aug. 10. They were sighted, a mere speck on the horizon, just as the destroyer was about to give up the search.

"We had taken one last look at Guadalcanal and Tulagi before the time for the early morning invasion and found everything all quiet," Lieut. Moss Flannery, the pilot, said. "On the way back to our base we got lost in bad weather and ran out of gasoline near the Santa Cruz Islands.

"Our radio worked all right after we hit the water, but we didn't know whether the Navy could spare a ship to look for us."

"We saw an Army plane the first day but it was too far over and missed us," members of the crew explained.

"We went easy on our limited rations the first two days because we didn't know how long they might have to last, but on the third day we got word a ship was coming to pick us up and we really let go and went through the rest of that food. That particular ship didn't find us and with the rations gone we thought we were in for it. But another destroyer found us before we got very hungry."

Back at the base the crew got another plane and resumed the job of flying daily patrols over the broad expanses of enemy-infested water.

Roosevelt's Ideas On War Objectives Outlined for Pope

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (AP) —Pope Pius XII has received from Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, the President's own ideas on war objectives and presumably on peace objectives and is expected to grant the American another audience before his departure, Vatican circles disclosed today.

Mr. Taylor's first audience with the Pope was Sept. 19. Since then he has been conferring with the British and French envoys to the Vatican and the representatives of conquered Poland and Yugoslavia. It is expected that he will confer with other accredited representatives to the Vatican before his final audience with the Pope and his departure for Spain.

Vatican sources would not comment on the possibility that Mr. Taylor urged the Pope to make a statement condemning Nazi practices, especially the deportation of civilians.

Anti-British Views Of Dreiser Bring Ban From Canada

OTTAWA, Sept. 22 (AP)—Theodore Dreiser has been barred from making public statements or speeches in Canada on a charge that he expressed anti-British views in an interview published yesterday by the Toronto Evening Telegram.

Attorney General Gordon Conant of Ontario quoted from the Telegram's interview with the Indiana-born writer and lecturer as follows:

"I would rather see the Germans in England than those aristocratic horse-riding snobs there now. The English have done nothing in this war thus far except borrow money, planes and men from the United States. They stay at home and do nothing."

Justice Minister St. Laurent issued the ban, a spokesman for the Justice Department announced, under Section 21 of the Defense of Canada Regulations. This section is designed to prevent the "dissemination of news or propagation of opinions" considered prejudicial to the safety of the public or the state.

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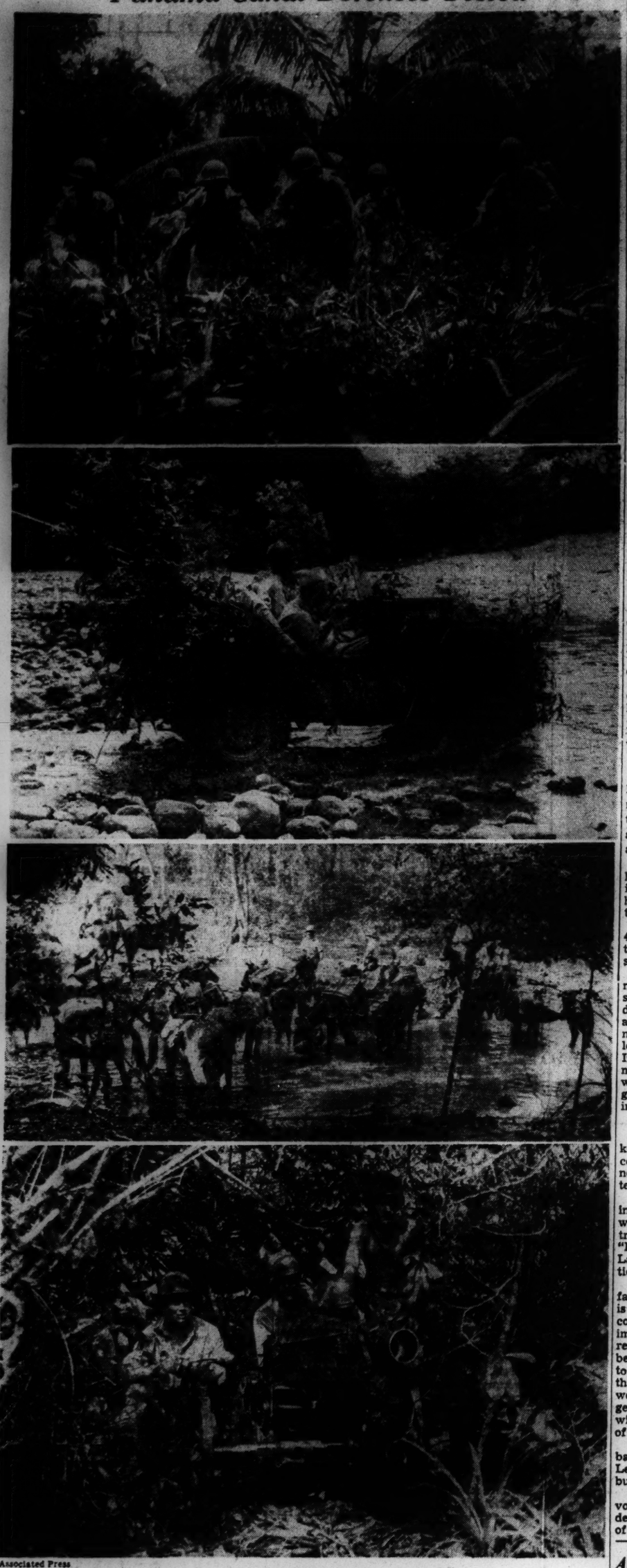
Panama Canal Defenses Tested



Associated Press

Action During Secret War Games in Canal Zone

Top: Members of the rifle squad advance through thick jungle growth after a brisk encounter with the "enemy" in the interior of Panama. The maneuvers were held recently under command of Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews in a test of the Panama Canal defenses.

Upper center: Crossing a jungle stream on its way up to the front, a powerful Army "peep" takes on foliage for camouflage and a machine gun for combat during war test.

Lower center: Soldiers and heavily laden Army mules pause for a rest at a jungle stream after a trek through Panama's steaming jungle. The pause occured while field artillery battery was moving to new positions in Canal Zone maneuvers.

Bottom: Well concealed by jungle growth from detection by air, members of a field artillery crew "shell enemy lines" deep in the interior of Panama. The soldiers (left to right) are: Private First Class Robert Decelles of Pawtucket, R. I.; Private First Class Francisco Di Benedette of Providence, R. I.; Private First Class John J. Rowley of Philadelphia (almost hidden by gun); and Sergeant James Buccard of Big Stone Gap, Va.

Threat of Collectivism Seen By Los Angeles Trade Unit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA — The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is urging that now is none too soon to halt what it sees as the threat of collectivism in American government.

This mainly conservative business group, speaking through widely circulated editorials in its periodical, Southern California Business, is recommending two ways to curb this trend.

"First of all," says one of the editorials, "the people must stop asking Congress for collectivist handouts, subsidies, price protections and special favors which lead to extension of government bureaucracy at the expense of free enterprise."

"Secondly, Congress must resist collectivist pressure groups who would substitute government by bureaucracy for government by the people."

Lag in Representation

Inevitably linked with economic collectivism, the editorial points out, is the decline of representative government. In the same way that Congress cannot manage the details of war-making, it argues, so collectivism requires "an all-powerful boss and sends representative institutions into an eclipse."

But the loss of Congressional prestige is not the only likelihood of the moment, the Chamber's magazine warns. In another editorial it charges that professional economic planners intend, by indirection, permanently to entangle the United States in a whole new pattern of universal collectivism.

"The designers of this threat—economic planners so-called—have employed literally thousands of economists and statisticians to help them," the charge reads. "Not everybody on the tax rolls in Washington is there to win the war!

Seek to Manage World

"As we have been led to believe, the future to these people is not divided into two parts—(1) the successful ending of the war and (2) the reconstruction period afterward. Not by any means. . . .

"According to these people, they haven't merely the job of managing American economy on their hands. They are going to manage the world! . . .

"The lease-lend agreements with 44 nations of the world are planned to continue along substantially the same lines after the war. . . .

"Review the new wheat agreement. It will do on an international scale what we have been doing domestically. Prices will be pegged and production controlled. World markets will be divided among the leading wheat-producing nations. In other words, it sets up the German cartel system for all the world, with arrangements made between governments instead of between industries. . . ."

Warning on Philanthropy

The editorial reasons that this kind of internationalism makes a collectivist economy a domestic necessity, and challenges free enterprise.

"This is no cry against sound internationalism nor against post-war co-operation with other countries," the editorial continues. "But it is a warning against a Lady Bountiful type of international philanthropy! . . .

"It is possible—as a matter of fact, likely—that when this war is over, even conceding ourselves complete victory, we will be an impoverished nation. Isn't it reasonable to expect that we may be short of the ingenuity needed to look after ourselves, let alone the rest of mankind? What have we done in the recent past to suggest we are so good and so all-wise that we can assume the role of an international Solomon?

"Let our thinkers think America back into an economy of freedom. Let them do that or get out of the business of professional thinking!"

The same sort of protest was voiced by C. B. Tibbetts, President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, in an address read before the California Real Estate Association in San Diego.

"If this trend to a so-called 'managed' economy had been initiated only with the outbreak of the war and used only for more effective prosecution of the war," said Mr. Tibbetts, "there would be little cause for concern. But for certain influential bureaucrats this substitution of manual controls by government bureaus for the automatic controls of a free economy is merely part of a social evolution for which they have long been working."

Tracing what he called a lagging war production primarily to hindrances to free enterprise, Mr. Tibbetts spoke for longer working hours on the part of labor and a cessation of unnecessary control by Government of private industry.

Rockland Jury Indicts 8 in Gambling Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW CITY, N. Y., Sept. 21—Walter A. McDermott, County Attorney of Rockland County, and Mrs. Helen Essex of South Nyack, Vice-Chairman of the Rockland County Republican Committee and Town Clerk of Orangetown, were under indictment today with six other persons on charges ranging from perjury and conspiracy to contriving a lottery as the May term of the Rockland County Grand Jury wound up its four-month investigation of gambling conditions in the County ordered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

The indictments, handed up to County Judge John A. McKenna in Rockland County Court on Sept. 19, charged Mr. McDermott and Mrs. Essex specifically with falsely testifying before the Grand Jury that they had made no attempt to intercede in the disposition of a gambling case now pending before a Justice of the Peace. Both pleaded not guilty and were released in $5,000 bail each.

Indictment of the eight persons followed a raid three weeks ago by state police on a clubhouse on the Smith brothers estate in Tappan. Mrs. Essex, according to the indictment, testified that she had not tried to persuade anybody to intercede for Charles Smith while his case was pending nor had she discussed the case with Mr. McDermott. This testimony, it was alleged, was false, and it was charged that she had spoken to several persons regarding intercession for the Smith brothers.

Bringing to a climax the investigation of gambling and policy gaming in Rockland County, the other indictments were:

Andrew Zonato of Nyack, charged with contriving and drawing a lottery; Michael Reilly, Jr., of West Haverstraw, charged with first and second degree perjury; Charles Smith of Tappan, William Smith, his brother; Carlos Zonato and Joseph Arietta, all charged with conspiracy.

Youth City Presents Gift to Mrs. Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night received a plaque from officials of Youth City, a project for Negro boys between 12 and 20, in recognition of "her wise counsel and guidance of youth and for her splendid work in the development of interracial good will."

Mrs. Roosevelt also received a gift for the President, with the President's name and the words "made in Shangri-la" engraved on it. Addressing a capacity audience of 2,000 at a banquet Mrs. Roosevelt declared that the "hardest lesson to learn is that the home front is as important as the military front."

Alaska Sourdoughs Minute Men of '42

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 22 (AP)—Alaska's sourdoughs are being organized as fighting guerrillas to defend their homeland.

Gov. Ernest Gruening described the new organization as "a fighting, shooting" outfit that "will play the same part in Alaska that the Minute Men of '76 played in our War of Independence."

To become a member of Gruening's guerrillas, an Alaskan must know how to shoot, be exempt from the draft, and should know the north country from living off the land on at least one prospecting or trapping trip alone.

They constitute the new Alaska Territorial Guard, authorized by Congress.

Although technically they aren't guerrillas, Adj. Gen. Jay Williams of Juneau says they will be trained to carry on guerrilla warfare. Each unit will be drilled to cope with conditions peculiar to the terrain and weather conditions of each locality.

They will be called to meet any invasion attempt in their own communities, General Williams said, and in emergencies will fight along with members of the regular army.

Radio Receiver on Boat Called Sub Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A radio set smuggled on shipboard may be the cause of a torpedoing.

Illegal use of radio receivers on boats is part of the answer to a No. 1 war problem that is allowing Axis submarines to send thousands of tons of desperately needed shipping to the bottom every day and every week, E. H. Scott, radio engineer and manufacturer, said here.

Mr. Scott pointed out that modern radio receivers use a tube called an oscillator which is actually a low-powered transmitter. Some of the energy produced by this oscillator may, when the circuit is overbalanced, leak back through the radio-frequency circuits to the antenna and get out on the air. This signal may be picked up by U-boats and give away the position of the ship. Thus, an offending receiver may jeopardize all persons on board.

Unfortunately, Mr. Scott also pointed out, some officers and men of the merchant marine apparently do not believe that they are running any risk when they smuggle receivers on board and probably attribute the Federal ban to red tape.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Scott said, "that hundreds of hidden radios are in use on ships on the Atlantic, each sending out a broadcast signal, because the men cannot believe that a radio receiver, used for the reception of signals, could possibly give away the position of the ship."

The Federal Communications Commission has banned the use of broadcast receivers on all American ships of 1,600 tons and over, Mr. Scott said, and also has taken away personal radios from seamen as they boarded ship because these radios radiated signals which were receivable up to 100 miles away.

Mr. Scott has engineered a low-radiation marine receiver that cuts down the oscillator radiation to 25 feet and can make news and entertainment available to officers and crews without violating regulations.

What lack of radio reception has meant to men on board is described in a recent dispatch by a special correspondent who went by convoy to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia. He reported, "All radios were silenced during the trip. The lack of war news created considerable strain. Once the convoy reached Australia, there was a rush for the radios."

Army Bomber Crashes Killing Five Airmen

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 22 (AP)—An Army bomber glided to crash landing at Gowen Air Base, killing five airmen.

The casualty list included: Second Lieut. Martin J. Miller, New York, N. Y., navigator; Second Lieut. Gilbert W. Planchon, Santa Ana, Calif., bombardier; Sergeant Edmond Buchanovitch, Norwood, Mass., engineer; Private Wilbert A. Hariston, Winston-Salem, N. C., passenger; Private Steven O. Brown, Baltimore, Md., passenger.

IN THESE TIMES ONE ISSUE A WEEK IS NOT ENOUGH

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At any moment you may be called upon to make some of the most important decisions of your life—decisions that should be based upon as accurate and as up-to-the-minute a picture of what is happening as can be obtained.

Flash news over the air or in your local paper cannot give you the accurate information you need to make decisions vital to your future happiness, but the Monitor does furnish you with this information, for it does what few newspapers attempt. For it not only provides you with an accurate account of what occurred but it analyzes the news for you as fast as it comes, balances conflicting reports and gives you enough of the background to impart a clear, intelligent picture of what is happening and of the future trend.

Reading the Monitor Saturday will give you the significance of Saturday's news, but what about those things which happen Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday? Any one of them may vitally affect you and your future far more than what has happened on Saturday. To read the Monitor once a week is helpful but today you need to read the Monitor *six days a week.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

The Best We Can Do

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN ASKED how he achieved such artistry in his work, Benjamin West, the early American painter, replied, "By observing one simple rule—to make each picture the best." This points the way to excellency in any direction, yet most people feel that their ideals so exceed their attainments that the best they do is always less than satisfying. But it has been truly said that our ideals are our possibilities.

Christ Jesus proved that the understanding of God makes possible the achievement of one's ideal, not only in the great task of gaining eternal life, but also in the details of daily endeavor. "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth," said he who had proved God to be omnipotent in his overcoming of death and the grave (Matthew 28:18). And Jesus also declared (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." He realized that man is not the finite mortal defined by the physical senses, but rather the individual son or representative of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, a New England woman who had faced uncommon obstacles confident that could she but know God as He is, the way to spiritual freedom would be clear, discovered in 1866 the Science of Life, which reveals God as the divine Principle of all true being. She set forth this discovery in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Not only did she write this book, which has changed the lives of thousands, but she founded her church, The Church of Christ, Scientist, which is wholly consecrated to the healing and uplifting of mankind through dissemination and practical demonstration of the truth about God and man. Her career is a noteworthy instance of doing one's best. Indeed, with Mrs. Eddy, true idealism meant demonstrable divine Science. Anyone who studies Science and Health finds clear teaching of the allness, goodness, and ever-presence of God. He learns that God is infinite Mind, the divine Principle, the Soul and Life of creation. Boundlessness, universality, eternality, and imperishable substance are among His attributes. Therefore man, who is made in God's likeness, is not material; he must be spiritual.

Native spiritual yearnings confirm these truths. Yet limitation, fear, ignorance, sickness, and the like seem real to human sense. But are they real? Let the reader of Science and Health think seriously, prayerfully, and consistently about God as good. He will find fear disappearing from his thinking, with consequent benefit in outward experience. Then he will understand the further teaching of Christian Science that anything which denies God's fullness—such as the belief that man is a material creature, subject to material birth and death—is only an evidence of mistaken thinking, and that mistaken thinking, with every penalty evolved therefrom, can be overcome by following Christ Jesus in his way, by clinging to the ideal that God is All.

On page 515 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "All that God imparts moves in accord with Him, reflecting goodness and power." God moves in the majesty of omnipotence, governing His entire creation with unmeasured love, imparting energy and strength to His universe. How natural that all God's impartations should move in harmony with Him! With what rare skill as a healer of human hearts and bodies did the discernment of this fact endow the Master! Yet, as the Gospels show, he constantly communed with God in his quest for a clearer vision of Him as the Life and Mind of man. Daily he vanquished restrictions which others unthinkingly accepted. Thus he could heal the sick, for to him disease was a false belief about the man of God's making. Thus he was given wisdom to defend his purpose from hindrances, proving that the real man, reflecting divine Love, cannot be kept from expressing good.

Because God is the perfect Principle of creation, precision in holding thought to the fact that good is omnipotent makes it possible for one to detect and cast out any thought which would tend to keep him from doing his best. To follow Jesus, one must be humble, honest, consistent. It is idle to speculate about walking on the water if one is unwilling to try walking calmly amid havoc, injustice, fear, pettiness, and other results of material thinking. There is no limit to the dominion over environment which the student of Christian Science may achieve, as instances of protection from accident and untoward conditions prove. But the Christlike way is to begin right where one is to prove, by daily recourse to God as the enabling power, that it is always possible to think of one's true selfhood as God's likeness—that is, as loving because God is Love, as courageous because God is Spirit, as healthy and whole and useful because God is Life.

Always the human need is for proof that immortal selfhood is present where mortality, weakness, and selfishness seem to be. One helps to meet this need who keeps his thinking transparent with the progressive realization of what God's allness means. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 89), **"We are all capable of more than we do."** There is no boundary set by God to one's ability to express kindness in little things or great, nor to one's health, safety, or service. Love is expressed in the perfect man, and Christian Science shows that perfection is everyone's God-given heritage.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Pattern for Night

Across
The loom of night
The moon's thin shuttle moves
In silence weaving threads of
gold through
Shadow.

E. E. L.

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AND
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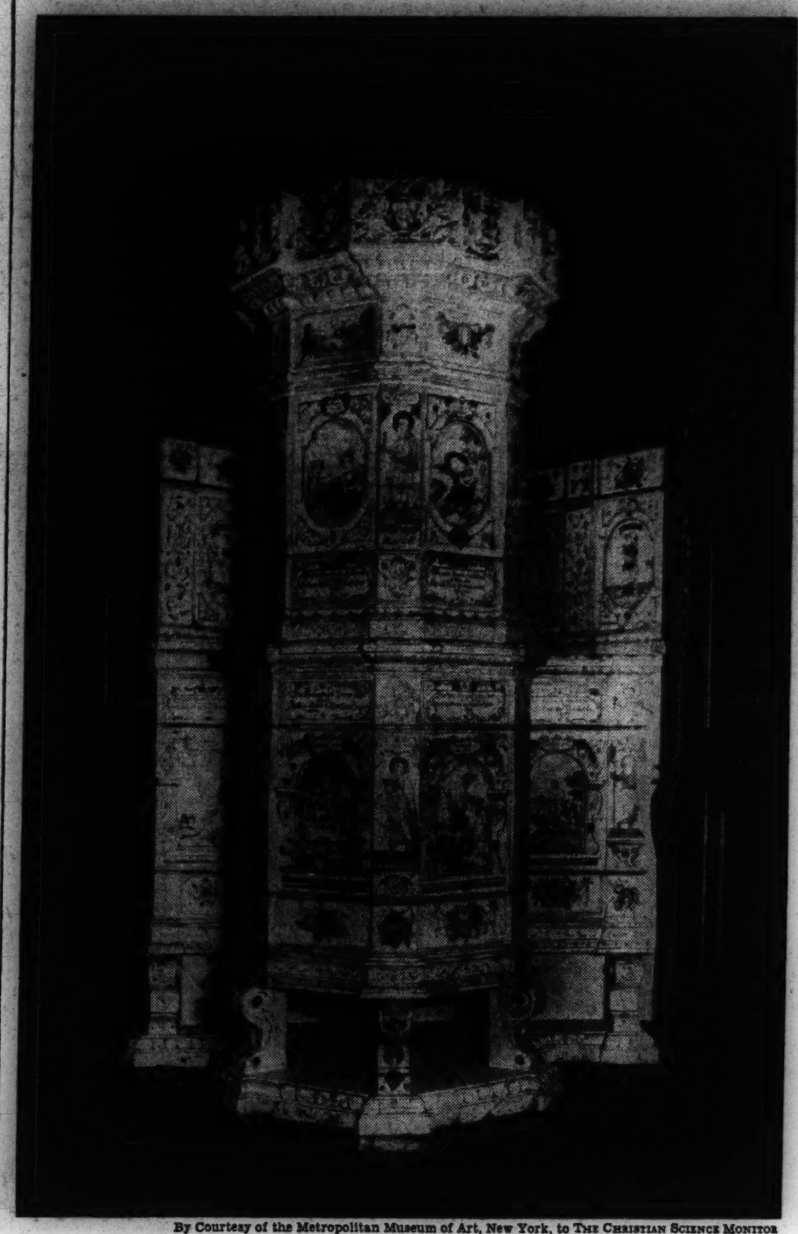

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TILE STOVE FROM SWITZERLAND

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL tile stoves to be seen in America is in the Swiss Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is an integral part of this seventeenth-century room, and was probably made by a famous stove-maker of Winterthur, Ludwig Pfau II, who died in 1683. The large panels on the hexagonal sides are painted in bright colors with Biblical scenes. On the pilasters between are the figures of the Saints, as Saint Paul and Saint Judas Thaddeus. On the upper panels, against the wall, are the personified Christian virtues, as Faith and Hope. And in the borders are clusters of fruits, of pomegranates and grapes.

The illustrations of familiar Bible stories must have delighted the children of the family who once clustered about the stove. For young readers, surely, was written in beautiful German script, below the picture of David and Goliath, "I Sam. Chap. 17" and the verse:

"The little shepherd slays the one who has terrified all the people.
"In a small body, there often beats a courageous heart."

A. R. H.

Det bedste vi kan gøre

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DA BENJAMIN WEST, en Kunstmaler fra den tidlige amerikanske Periode, blev spurgt, hvorledes han opnaaede at udføre saadanne Kunstværker, svarede han: "Ved at overholde een simpel Regel—at gøre hvert enkelt Maleri til det bedste." Dette viser Vejen til Fremragenhed i en hvilken som helst Retning; men de fleste Mennesker føler, at deres Idealer i den Grad overstiger deres Opnaaelser, at det bedste de gør aldrig er fuldt ud tilfredsstillende. Men der er med Rette blevet sagt, at vore Idealer er vore Muligheder.

Kristus Jesus beviste, at det er muligt for os at opnaa vore Idealer gennem Forstaaelsen af Gud, ikke alene i det store Hverv at opnaa evigt Liv, men ogsaa i enhver lille Ting i det daglige Arbejde. Han, der ved at overvinde Døden og Graven beviste, at Gud er almægtig, sagde (Matthæus-Evangeliet, 28:18): "Mig er given al Magt i Himmelen og paa Jorden." Og Jesus erklærede ogsaa (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:12): "Den, som tror paa mig, de Gerninger, som jeg gør, skal ogsaa han gøre." Han forstod, at Mennesket ikke er hvad de fysiske Sanser paastaar, en endelig dødelig, men derimod Guds individuelle Søn eller Repræsentant.

Mary Baker Eddy, en Kvinde fra Ny England Staterne, der havde staaet overfor ualmindelige Vanskeligheder, men med den Overbevisning, at hvis hun blot kunde lære Gud at kende, som Han er, vilde Vejen til aandelig Frihed aabne sig, opdagede i 1866 Livets Videnskab, hvilken aabenbarer Gud som det guddommelige Princip for al virkelig Tilværelse. Hun fremsatte denne Opdagelse i sin Bog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Ikke nok med at hun skrev denne Bog, der har forandret Livet for tusinder, men hun grundlagde ogsaa sin Kirke, The Church of Christ, Scientist, der fuldt ud er helliget Menneskehedens Helbredelse og Opløftelse gennem Udbredelse og praktisk Demonstration af Sandheden om Gud og Mennesket. Hendes Karriere er et bemærkelsesværdigt Eksempel paa at gøre sit bedste. For Mrs. Eddy betød sand Idealisme bevislig guddommelig Videnskab. Enhver, der studerer *Science and Health*, finder heri en tydelig Lære om Guds Althed, Godhed og Stedse-Nærværelse. Han lærer, at Gud er uendeligt Sind, det guddommelige Princip og Skabelsens Sjæl og Liv. Uendelighed, Universalitet, Evighed og uforgængelig Substans er blandt Hans Egenskaber. Mennesket, der er skabt i Guds Lignelse, er derfor ikke materielt, det maa være aandeligt.

Naturlige aandelige Længsler bekræfter disse Sandheder. Men alligevel synes Begrænsning, Frygt, Uvidenhed, Sygdom og lignende at være virkelige for den menneskelige Sansning. Men er de virkelige? Lad den, der læser *Science and Health*, tænke alvorligt, andægtigt og ufravigeligt paa Gud som værende god. Han vil opdage, at Frygt forsvinder fra hans Tænkning, og at dette bringer Vinding i daglig Erfaring. Da vil han forstaa den dybere Lære i Kristen Videnskab, at hvad der end benægter Guds Fuldkommenhed—saa som Troen paa at Mennesket er en materiel Skabning, der er underkastet materiel Fødsel og Død—kun er et Bevis paa fejlagtig Tænkning, og samme fejlagtige Tænkning, med enhver Straf der opstaar derfra, kan overvindes, ved at man følger den samme Vej som Kristus Jesus, ved at holde fast ved det Ideal, at Gud er alt.

Paa Side 515 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Alt hvad Gud skænker, bevæger sig i Samklang med Ham og genspejler Godhed og Magt." Gud bevæger sig i Almagtens Højhed, styrer hele Sin Skabelse med umaalelig Kærlighed og skænker Kraft og Styrke til Sit Univers. Hvor naturligt at alt, som Gud skænker, bevæger sig i Harmoni med Ham! Med hvilken sjælden Dygtighed blev Mesteren, som en Helbreder af menneskelige Hjerter og Legemer, ikke udstyret ved Opfattelsen af denne Kendsgerning! Men, som Evangelierne beretter, han var alligevel i uafbrudt Forbindelse med Gud i sin Søgen efter en klarere Vision af Ham som Menneskets Liv og Sind. Han overvandt daglig Begrænsninger, som andre tankeløst akcepterede. Og derfor var han i Stand til at helbrede de syge, thi for ham var Sygdom en falsk Forestilling om det Menneske, som Gud har skabt. Derfor blev han givet Visdom til at beskytte sit Formaal mod Hindringer, idet han beviste, at det virkelige Menneske, der genspejler guddommelig Kærlighed, ikke kan holdes fra at udtrykke det gode.

Fordi Gud er Skabelsens fuldkomne Princip, er det muligt for os, ved paapasseligt at holde Tanken fast ved den Kendsgerning, at det gode er almægtigt, at opdage og udkaste enhver Tanke, der vil prøve paa at holde os fra at gøre vort bedste. For at kunne følge Jesus maa man være ydmyg, ærlig og konsekvent. Det er unyttigt at tænke paa at gaa paa Vandet, hvis man er uvillig til at prøve at gaa roligt midt i Ødelæggelse, Uretfærdighed, Frygt, Smaalighed og andre Resultater af materiel Tænkning. Der er ingen Grænser for det Herredømme, som Kristen Videnskab-Studerende kan opnaa over Omgivelserne, som Tilfælde af Beskyttelse fra Ulykke og vanskelige Tilstande beviser. Men den Kristus-lignende Maade er, at man, ved daglig Tilflugt til Gud som den hjælpende Magt, begynder at bevise, lige hvor man er, at det altid er muligt at tænke paa sit virkelige Jeg som Guds Lignelse—det vil sige, som kærlig fordi Gud er Kærlighed, som modig fordi Gud er Aand, som sund og hel og nyttig fordi Gud er Liv.

Der er altid menneskelige Krav om Bevis, paa at det udødelige Jeg er tilstede, hvor Dødelighed, Svaghed og Selviskhed synes at være. Den, der holder sin Tænkning klar med den fremadskridende Erkendelse af, hvad Guds Althed betyder, hjælper til at tilfredsstille dette Krav. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, S. 89): "Vi er alle i Stand til at gøre mere end vi gør." Gud har ikke sat nogen Grænse for vor Evne til at udtrykke Venlighed i smaa saa vel som store Ting, ej heller for vort Helbred, vor Sikkerhed eller Tjeneste. Kærlighed er udtrykt i det fuldkomne Menneske, og Kristen Videnskab viser, at Fuldkommenhed er alles Gud-skænkede Arv.

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Just Stopping Over

ONE ANNUAL EXPERIENCE always brought a special touch of romance into the last days of summer. The old elm at the farm and the great tulip tree at the Phelps Place have been, for a century past, guest-houses for the birds on their way south. We are on some heavenly aerial route which they take unfailingly in September, and have never watched in vain for the visits they make us. They arrive in late afternoon, making the halt in time for settling in and getting an hour's recreation before bedtime. . . . For all the world like a party of human tourists, they make a grand to-do over the occupation of their quarters, picking out comfortable apartments, no doubt with an eye to the view and the eligibility of certain places for trips to the farmyard which is their principal restaurant. Sometimes the crowd is so great that annexes have to be opened in neighboring maples. A delicious clamor fills the air, with no attempt at bringing order out of chaos. After disposing of their invisible baggage, parties go out for supper and one sees small flocks of them visiting the granaries or even flying as far as the cow-pasture, dipping their thirsty bills in the horse-trough and splashing in the pools left from recent rains. We often tried unsuccessfully to count them, and always took account of their species, which was usually the same, the bobolinks of June going away to turn themselves into rice-birds in the swamps of Florida. . . .

They came back from little trips to see the town, and went to bed with the punctuality of chimney-swifts. By dark the great tree was silent, and all night one had the consciousness of tiny feathered things cuddled among the leaves. In the morning they wakened with more joyous twittering. There was a half-hour granted for excursions out to breakfast and plenty of time to collect phantom belongings and dicker with an imaginary landlord. Finally after a quiet moment, there was a simultaneous upward flight. A dark wing-shaped cloud soared, a shadow swept across the dewy grass, then in magnificent flight the company sped southward, leaving us clumsy humans with feet clinging to earth. —From "Sixty-odd; a Personal History," by RUTH HUNTINGTON SESSIONS. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

Business Letters

RECENT ARTICLES on business letters bring back the memory of Mallinson and Miff's Limited, and of "Young" Horsfall, who kept the books. "Young" Horsfall had kept the books for more than half a century. He had been engaged, in fact, by the fathers of Messrs. Miff and Mallinson when Horsfall Senior, who kept the books before him, brought him there fresh from St. George's, where he had distinguished himself in Latin and Greek. On his arrival, Mr. Miff Senior had taken down the notice indicating a vacancy for a "young gentleman of promise and sober industry."

Mallinson and Miff's, when you were small, was a wonderful place indeed. Jacob in the warp cellar, perched like a gnome on top of a yarn skep, dazzled you with his agility at mental arithmetic, working out the proof for you afterwards, with a stubby lead pencil and a fragment of brown paper. Seth, the designer, charmed you with his diagrams in color. The menders gave you mint humbugs to eat. The weavers let you help them to thread their shuttles. The "shed," as the mill was always called by the population of those green hills on the outskirts of Halifax, in the West Riding, furnished employment for about a hundred of the people who lived in the blackened stone houses with slate roofs. Work began at six; and at five in the morning you could hear the "knocker-up" in your lane, which was some distance from the shed, rapping on the doors. Some one from within would call out: "All reight, lad," and he would proceed to the next, until soon, from the moor paths and the village streets, and the rows of houses nearer the town, you heard the clog irons clattering on the pavingstones. At six, a wheezy steam whistle announced that Mallinson and Miff's had begun their day.

"Young" Mr. Horsfall filled in the gaps in your education. After shaming you, for example, into a proper state of humility by asking you the meaning of "Halifax," he then proceeded to dispel your ignorance by explaining the Old Saxon origin for Holy Face, and you hastened to reveal your knowledge about the head on your school hatband. You were proud to declare it that of John the Baptist, supposedly brought back by the first Lord of the Manor, when he returned from the Crusades.

He introduced you to the "Ready Reckoner," a tattered little book with a red cover which told you immediately the answer to three times one-and-a-penny, six times a guinea and so forth, without any effort on your part at multiplication. He had enthralling tales to tell about the wool trade before the reign of Edward the Third, about the fights between weavers and alnagers three centuries ago, when Thomas Lister's kerseys were thrown into a ditch at Wombwell. Thomas was the son of Samuel, who was fined twenty pounds for not attending the coronation of King Charles, and refusing to be knighted. The Mr. Lister, then living at the Hall, had given you a flower when he found you, wandering without permission, in his garden.

The stories came at the dinner hour. Then Mr. Horsfall would open his basket and take out the neat little steak and kidney pie, the canister with Lord Nelson on the lid, the Eccles cake and the strong cheese. What was most fun, however, in the dingy, dusty office was copying the letters.

The typewriter was a new acquisition which you had never seen even uncovered. Mr. Mallinson had made the purchase, which he had also lived to regret when Mr. Miff most emphatically declared that no female should join the office staff while he was alive, and whoever heard of a male shorthand-typist? Not Mr. Miff, certainly. Their respective fathers had sent out letters written by hand, and what was good enough for them—and so on. You knew the exact process of correspondence at Mallinson and Miff's. Mr. Mallinson carefully read the incoming mail, conducted a tour of investigation in the warping-room, the shed, the warehouse, and the pattern room; then wrote pencil notations, in great detail, on the communications themselves, using both sides and often the envelopes as well. With the utmost solemnity, he then carried the pile to "Young" Horsfall, who set about composing the letters, in a fine, sloping hand, on the firm's stationery. The salutation would be "Sir," or "Dear Sir," or "Dear Sirs"; and the complimentary closing either "Faithfully yours" or "Respectfully yours." The letter invariably began: "We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the tenth (or whatever it might be) inst."

What you found really exciting was helping to make duplicates. The letter was placed face-down on tissues. Blotters underneath and blotters above, sheets of oiled paper, and a paint-brush full of water were also necessary, though you never could remember the order in which they came. Mr. Horsfall saw that you made no mistakes. He placed the pages, in correct order, in the press for you, and let you turn the handle. It looked like a small wringing machine. When the letter emerged, damp and curling at the edges, the glossy black characters had faded to a conservative gray, and two clear copies of the communication appeared on the sheets of tissue paper. It is a long time since Mr. Horsfall let you help him with the correspondence of Mallinson and Miff's. You wonder if anyone has ever had the temerity to uncover the typewriter and punch the keys.

PEARL STRACHAN

Mark How Luxuries Encroach

WE HAVE an English proverb that says, "He that would thrive, must ask his wife." It was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for the paper-makers, etc., etc. We kept no idle servants, our table was plain and simple, our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was a long time bread and milk (no tea), and I ate it out of a twopenny earthen porringer, with a pewter spoon. But mark how luxuries will enter families, and make a progress, in spite of principle: being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a China bowl, with a spoon of silver! They had been bought for me without my knowledge by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of three-and-twenty shillings, for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and China bowl as well as any of his neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate and China in our house, which afterward, in the course of years, as our wealth increased, augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value.—From The Autobiography of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Woodland Pool

A nymph
Might bathe, it is
So still—or dryad watch
Her sister's sport, then hide to see
Me here.

KATHRYN WRIGHT

Country Kitchen

This is the way a kitchen ought to be:
A floor of narrow boards, clean-scrubbed and bare;
Walls of wide boards, and painted if you like;
And many windows, looking out on vistas
Of field and tree and garden. Window-boxes
Hold thyme and parsley, wandering Jew, geranium—
Any small sweet green things, to clap their hands
Brightly in morning sunlight, or to stand
Shedding their own green light on rainy mornings.
Then a wood-stove, where fire sings all day long,
And the tea-kettle hums a steady tune,
Legato, sostenuto.
Every door
Has its own sound it makes when it is opened,
A dripping faucet rings its silver bells.
Lying beside the hearth, a cat purrs deeply,
And watches every motion in the room.
And there is always some inspired aroma,
Lifting from saucepans bubbling on the stove:
A great rich stew, or the scent of simmering apples;
Or drifting whiffs from the crack of the oven door—
The dark spiced fragrance of hot gingerbread,
Or the golden odor that can only be
Fresh loaves of bread just ready to come out,
Or the good, honest smell of baked potatoes.
And always, on a shelf, must stand a clock
Clucking away the moments like a hen
Calling her chicks.
This is a country kitchen.
These are the things that give a country woman
Company, music, friendship, all day long.

LOUISE OWEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Nation Impatient About the War.....By Joseph G. Harrison

These are hard times for Washington, and for the rest of the country, too. It is a period of waiting, of disappointment, of a vague uneasiness over the future. America has already had big defeats, but it has not yet had enough big victories to give it the confidence which Britain seems to feel. There's not the slightest shadow of a doubt in Washington's mind but that the United Nations will win the war; there is only an increasing impatience for the really big action, which so many persons feel is very close, to begin.

When he thinks about the war, an American recalls that this country has already been in the conflict for nearly 10 months. In that time the Army has grown enormously in size, in combat wisdom, and in equipment. The Navy has already met the enemy and has proved conclusively that man for man, ship for ship, and plane for plane, the Japanese are outclassed. The Army air forces, also, have earned their wings above France, Egypt, the Southwestern Pacific, and Tokyo.

The last 10 months have shown amazing advances in production—advances which Germany could only dream about. The United States is now stated officially to be producing, to the best of Washington's knowledge, more planes than all the Axis and its occupied territory put together. Certainly, there is no fear either here or in London that the Axis will ever again attain supremacy in the skies. Most of the preliminary production "bugs" have been eliminated; the problem now is to organize manpower and materials that production will attain and maintain its peak. That calls for ingenuity, but the hardest part of the production battle has been passed.

Getting Ready for Action

While this is all to the good, to most of us, however, it is only a vague sort of beginning. The real news to most Americans will be the announcement that this country's forces have finally begun to fight on a large scale with these marvelous products of industry. But just as in World War I, when it took at least a year before Americans got into any sizable land action, so in this war the period of preparation is stretching out longer than most of us thought it would last December.

Nevertheless, the time for this action is coming. You can sense this in Washington. It isn't so much what anyone tells you as it is a sort of presentment that comes from almost daily contacts at the War and Navy Departments. Last spring there was no feeling that any important action was imminent. There is this fall. It may not come for a month, for three months. It may not even come until early spring, yet there is an indefinable sense of impending action, a feeling that America is finally clenching its fist to lash out against the Axis.

Spearhead of Vast Force

The War Department announced nearly a month ago that more than 500,000 American soldiers had left the country for duty abroad. Many more have gone since, and it is probable that the Department's figure was generously low for the enemy's benefit. These men are the spearhead of a vastly greater force that is moving inexorably toward the far-flung anti-Axis fronts.

The intelligence section of the War Department estimates that Germany has between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 men either under arms or ultimately available for military service. Already, however, this country has announced its intention of having 10,000,000 men under arms by the end of 1943, while nearly one half of these will be in uniform by Dec. 31 of this year. With 5,000,000 men in service, the time of the first big American drive against the Axis will not be long delayed. Indeed, there is no reason to believe that it will have to wait until the American force is that large.

Time for "Push" Near

It is an encouraging, rather than a discouraging fact to most Americans that the War and Navy Departments have set their sights so high. It means that they are fully aware of the fight that is before this country and that they realize that only a maximum exertion on America's part can insure victory.

This means that every precaution is being taken to avoid future Bataans. When the American doughboy begins his drive to Berlin, he can rest assured that no one has underestimated the enemy and that everything possible has been done to beat Germany as quickly and as painlessly as possible.

Ten months of preparation are a long time when judged against the demands of war. A lot can be accomplished in that period and a lot has been. The men in command in Washington are fighters through and through, and they realize that this period of readying has been bought at the cost of unimaginable destruction and suffering in the Soviet Union. They are determined that Russia shall not have to fight alone one more minute than is necessary. The time for the first big Anglo-American "push" of this war is drawing near.

'Remmies' Are New Mending Unit of British Army

Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers ready to repair anything from tanks to watches.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To service and maintain the big mechanized Army with which Great Britain is preparing to fight alongside the Americans on the European Continent when the time is ripe, a special new corps of skilled men—to be called the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers—is to begin its official existence Oct. 1.

Briefly, its job, formerly carried out by three separate military establishments, is to mend everything the Army breaks, from a tank engine to the driver's wristwatch, and to extricate for quick repair all sorts of vehicles from any sort of mess that they may get into. The latter is a most important function in modern warfare for recovery and repair of tanks and other fighting vehicles is a business at which the Germans have excelled to the considerable disadvantage of the British, notably in Libya.

The regimental crest of the latest addition to the British Army List is officially described as "a laurel wreath surmounted by a crown, on the wreath four shields bearing the letters R. E. M. E., within the wreath a pair of calipers." The calipers emblemize the extreme degree of engineering accuracy called for from the personnel and the letters—one to each shield, reading clock-wise from beneath the crown—have already led to the new formation being known as the "Remmies."

Women 'Repairmen'

Women auxiliaries are to be attached to the corps for the repair of radiolocation apparatus and for other maintenance work, and civilian experts are to be engaged, where necessary, at the various main depots. I went over some of these centers before the organization was formulated onto its present self-contained basis and have seen repairs being made to a range of military possessions extending from typewriters to heavy artillery and tanks.

Collectively the Remmies are never off duty. As one shift goes off, another comes on, and the Army as a whole has a twenty-four-hour maintenance service from a force of experts. Every commissioned officer in the R. E. M. E. has to be a qualified engineer and the armorers and artificers bear the title of "craftsmen." They are what the Army describes as "tradesmen" and receive a higher rate of pay than privates or non-commissioned officers not so graded. Non-tradesmen in the ranks will still be classed as "privates" and "drivers."

The R. E. M. E. is an offshoot of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps which formerly attended to nearly every form of supply and maintenance within the British Army. The enormous expansion of mechanization has made it necessary for this long-honored organization to sub-divide its responsibilities. Hence, R. E. M. E. officers and men with practical experience in battlefield problems in Libya and Egypt have been recalled to superintend training.

Speed Essential

Mobility and speed are the keynotes of R. E. M. E. work. So the various echelons of repair, commencing with static workshops far behind the front line, extend in a series through brigade workshops right forward to the very edge of the fighting zones where the Light Aid Detachments function.

These can erect a peripatetic workshop within three hours and do work in it with forges, cranes, and other equipment normally associated with permanent repair establishments. They reckon to operate more or less unaffected by enemy action at night, with concealed lighting, and they can make spare parts as required, fit them onto the machines needing them. They can transform any field or sizeable backyard into a vital repair base and greatly minimize the time lost by having to send back armored fighting vehicles out of commission.

Technicians of the R. E. M. E. specialize on the art of recovering tanks and other vehicles from the sites where they have run into trouble. Pulling a 20-ton tank out of a trap or deep crater with a 12-ton truck is not just a matter of coupling them up and starting the latter's engine. Mathematical principles of stress have to be invoked, and, in training, vehicles are ditched in the most "impossible" places, the recoverers being directed to them merely by map references and having to take all the precautions that would be necessitated if they were actually under fire.

Their training schedule has been carried out at high speed, as may be gathered from the fact that they are allotted only six weeks in which to master the intricacies of an antiaircraft predictor and at the end of that time are expected to be able to take it to pieces, remedy defects, and assemble it again ready for action.

The full-scale establishment of the highly specialized R. E. M. E. has been greatly facilitated by the new scale of individual tests imposed on all Army recruits to discover particular aptitudes, as recommended by the Beveridge Committee. But in the first place the new corps has been formed by transfers from the engineering side of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, the engineering maintenance side of the Royal Army Service Corps—the all-important "delivery men" of the British Army—and the mechanical maintenance section of the Royal Engineers. These three groups themselves, however, have suffered no loss of identity or importance.

Fighter Training

A point I should stress is that members of the R. E. M. E., apart from their special qualifications, are first trained in the Army as regular fighting soldiers. They learn bayonet fighting, rifle shooting, unarmed combat, and other infantry subjects and therefore are well fitted to fight in defense of themselves and their equipment while carrying out a job that, all things considered, is one of the toughest in modern warfare.

Some ruthless work has been done in the severing of red tape to bring the R. E. M. E. rapidly into existence and incidentally closer links than ever have been forged between Army departments and between the Army and industry.

The officer placed in control of the R. E. M. E., as Director of Mechanical Mintenance, is Maj. Gen. E. B. Rowcroft of the Royal Army Service Corps.

The training courses for the new corps include—in addition to recovery, repair, maintenance and inspection of vehicles—full attention to electrical installations, armor-plate and general welding, ignition engines, artillery, radio equipment, fire-control instruments, and searchlights. Induction into the Army of men over 35 has made available a large number of recruits who are described as having shown particular speed and aptitude in tackling mechanical jobs more specialized than those they were doing in civilian life.

No official motto has been selected yet for the R. E. M. E. But I would suggest—quite unofficially—"Any job, any place, and time."

Associated Press

Yanks Newly Arrived in the Land of Wind, Sand and Stars

American troops in the Middle East sound off a bit at their desert camp. Some of the boys give the British "thumbs up" sign, some the "V" for victory. All seem full of pep and go.

Associated Press

Three Ways to Say It

Private Clifford Stemple of Terra Alta, W. Va., chats with two Palestinian policemen somewhere in the Holy Land. The traffic sign under discussion is printed in English, Jewish, and Arabic.

Associated Press

Learning the American Way

An American officer tells these Arabs, somewhere in the Middle East, all about aeronautics. The natives get along well with Americans and are picking up American slang very fast.

South America Speaks: Chile

By Wood-Burner to Puerto Corral.....By Roland Hall Sharp

In Southern Chile, as in Maine, the aroma of wood smoke floats pleasantly on the rural air. Both are about the same distance from the Equator, in opposite hemispheres. Chile, too, has a rockbound coast. It extends southward through islands and inlets toward Cape Horn and Antarctica.

At Valdivia, the coast forms an indentation that leads inland to the city by way of a bay and river channel. Shipping is concentrated at the port of Corral, just inside the shoulder that nudges aside the heaviest swells of the South Pacific. Between Valdivia and Corral runs a wood-burning packet line—German-Chilean, as it would be in this part of the country.

These river and lake boats are one of the most delightful features in a land of many delights for those who enjoy nature on the near-edge of pioneer days. The full story of wood-burning boats in Southern Chile and Argentinian Patagonia would fill an alluring volume.

Some of these boats have been transported overland in pieces. These were reassembled on the shore of lakes frigid with glacial water and reflecting walls of ice or the wild grandeur of untamed peaks on their surfaces of milky blue.

Always the Aroma of Wood

Other boats ply under more civilized conditions. Each day in season on the large lake of Llanquihue at Puerto Varas, the wood-burner that carries tourists and residents into the heart of the Lake District may be heard tooting merrily for its departure in early morning, or scurrying homeward near sunset with a whistling that seems reinvigorated after a day on such waters.

Always there is the spicy aroma of wood as it is pulled from the hold in sticks about three feet long, and heaved into the sizzling furnace. There are no "Keep Out" signs to prevent an intimate view of the fireman at work. He also is engineer, major-domo of the cargo, and an amiable conversationalist.

After a few minutes aboard one of these Chilean boats, the passengers feel like shipmates. If it is chilly on deck—and it usually it—the small cabin with its wide windows offers a welcome retreat every so often. Inside the cabin formality melts. Yet of all the excursion and pleasure boats known to this writer, none has been more courteous.

Much Gossip in German

On the Valdivia-Corral run, we were advised some time ahead of sailing by the usual tooting. Mellow waves of sound permeated the quiet town. The "Bremen" was tied up in the river. The sign of a large German firm was in full view on the opposite bank. As passengers arrived, the German element predominated. Young men who could be Hitler Youth by merely stepping into a uniform; Frau's busily gossiping in German as they shepherded their Kinder down the short gangplank; blonde Mädchen without a trace of Spanish about them; older German men of the citizenry which controls most of the business in and around Valdivia—so they came.

There were Chileans of non-Germanic descent, too. But they were in a distinct minority.

As the boat slipped downstream past wooded hills and cultivated fields, many of the groups on deck carried on in animated German. Spanish was heard in even more animated tones where several young Chileans were engaging, as they like to do, in good-humored debates and philosophical discussions that range far afield. Chile is a country of great intellectual curiosity. Its bookstores are filled with titles on an amazing array of topics. Inexpensive editions speed the process of popular reading.

Then Comes at Corral

Several times the boat side-washes up to wooden docks. A madre in black shawl tries to unload a sack of flour while holding her bambino, and ready hands come to her aid. The air begins to smell of the sea, and then Corral is reached.

Chile has an iron smelter here, and its black stacks fill a ravine to the left of the town as you come in.

German business signs are spread to view on the dockside. You soon hear of a German resort hotel around the promontory seaward. German-Chilean merchant ships lie at anchor. As we arrive, another of them comes in from the sea.

It is not to be concluded that all of these German-Chileans are Nazis, although the proportion of those who instinctively respond to the call of their distant Vaterland must be high. They and their forebears colonized this part of Chile. The country acknowledges their contribution. Most Chileans tend to champion them rather than criticize them. The general assumption is that they are loyal citizens. But Chile has "cracked down" occasionally on flagrant abuses of citizenship, and insists it has the situation well in hand.

You hope so as the Bremen takes off from the dock at the German hotel, and churns upstream pungent with its own invisible perfume of burning wood.

To Change the Subject:

The Ubiquitous Book.....By Ethel C. Ince

"Give him a book," suggested someone when Johnny's aunt, after several years of choosing gifts for her young nephew, could think of no present for the approaching holiday season that he did not already possess. But the suggestion fell flat. "He has a book," replied his aunt wearily. Or so the story goes.

This frugal lady would be astonished to hear the clamor for books that is making librarians partners with front-line fighters in total warfare. "Towers," the Chinese say, "are measured by their shadows." So, with hundreds of thousands of American soldiers and sailors, in camps, naval stations, and forts all over the country—reading and studying in every spare moment—we can make a fair guess at the size of the demand for books. Even the 10,247,760 volumes that took the three-month Victory Book Campaign over the top are so far short of the rapidly growing demand that already the sponsoring organizations have approved an immediate renewal of the appeal for books for servicemen.

Why books? you say. Ask the sailors on board the ship that reported itself "in jeopardy" off Nigeria and wired for the latitude and longitude of every Nigerian port which had dry or floating docks. The Oregon steamship office that received the message might have been pardoned for pleading ignorance of shipping facilities in such remote territory, but someone thought of the local public library. The library furnished the information and within a few minutes, radio waves were bearing it to the waiting crew.

Then there is that carpet factory, south of Mason and Dixon's line, that is now turning out army blankets. Books again. For a Baltimore library provided the printed material that made it possible to convert the carpet-making machinery into equipment for making blankets.

Many an aviator flying at high altitudes in below-zero temperatures cherishes his electrically-heated suit, made with a type of needle developed after research in the Bridgeport Public Library. Another library provided an inventor of synthetic rubber with books that yielded information on which he based his experiments. Still another has furnished a chemical company with books of research material on producing magnesium from seaweed.

So useful do the California aircraft plants find books and pamphlets that they are pooling the resources of their special libraries.

These are just a few answers to the question, Why books? In its redefined war policy, announced recently, the American Library Association emphasized, too, the larger role that books can play in a reconstructed world. The three problems of dominating importance that are facing the American people, the Association held, are:

1. How to make our maximum contribution to the winning of the war;
2. Whether we, as a nation, wish to return to prewar conditions or to continue progress toward democratic goals;
3. Whether, and to what extent, we want our country to participate in the organization of the world for peace.

The Association recommends, therefore, "that every library give the greatest possible emphasis, for the duration of the war, to those materials and services which will give people the facts and ideas that will enable them to make intelligent decisions on these important questions; and it calls upon its officers to assist libraries in carrying out this program with all the means and imagination at their command."

So the ubiquitous book carries on, not only as a partner of the fighting forces, but as a collaborator with the architects of a new world.

Indian Reds Cry, 'Free Gandhi'

BOMBAY, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Central Committee of the Communist Party in India appeared today in a long manifesto to the British Government to release Mohandas K. Gandhi and other leaders of the All-India Congress and to negotiate with the Congress and other political parties to establish a provisional national government.

The manifesto issued after a week-end meeting also urged the Government to lift the ban on the Congress and to abandon the present policy of repression.

It emphasized the fact that the National Government should be fully empowered and determined to unite and mobilize the people for freedom and the defense of the country in close alliance with the United Nations.

British policy in India, the manifesto said, "stabs the cause of the British, American, Soviet, and Chinese people in the back," and asserted that the main responsibility "for plunging the country into a grave perilous crisis" lay on England's shoulders.

Five Hurt in Bombay

BOMBAY, Sept. 22 (AP)—Five persons were injured today as a homemade bomb exploded in front of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Building.

Indians Are Sentenced

Four Hurs, members of the warlike Mohammedan cult in Western India, were sentenced to execution at Hyderabad for derailing the Karachi-Lahore Mail. Twelve others were acquitted for lack of evidence but subsequently were re-arrested under defense regulations.

Some 200 persons have been arrested under the Defense of India regulations in Assam Province, which borders Burma, since the start of Mohandas K. Gandhi's campaign against British rule.

The train was derailed May 16. Twenty-two people were killed and 26 injured. The Hurs then looted the train.

India Still Boils

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (AP)—Although the situation in India is much improved, sporadic acts of mob violence still are going on, Sir Mohammed Usman, Leader of the Council of State, disclosed today at the opening session of the Upper House of the Indian Legislature.

He gave these figures of casualties since the disturbances began Aug. 9: Killed by police, 390; wounded, 1,060; killed by troops, 331; wounded, 159.

He said there were 40 train derailments during the outbreaks in a Nationalist demand for Indian independence. These killed six persons and injured 74.

Attacking the British position, P. N. Sapru, Progressive member of the Council, reminded the British that "you now speak of George Washington, who was a rebel, as a great American patriot."

Canada to Enter War in Air

By the Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Sept. 22—Canada is preparing to enter the battle of the air waves, with Government approval given to establishment of an $800,000 high-power short wave station at Sackville, N. B.

War Services Minister Thorson has announced that construction of the station by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will proceed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Priorities for the equipment required will be arranged, but nevertheless some informed sources estimated it would be at least a year before the station is in operation.

Although the Order-in-Council approving construction of the station set forth its value in sending news of Canada to far places and in assisting Canadian trade after the war, the "fighting" possibilities of short wave were not forgotten.

Among its other purposes, said the Order-in-Council, the station will be able to provide "the essential means of self defense and counter-attack against the continuous flow of German and Italian short wave propaganda directed against Canada, or transmitted to foreign countries in order to minimize the Canadian war effort."

The station will be operated by the CBC, working in consultation with the External Affairs Department since short wave broadcasts will be a factor affecting Canada's relations with other nations of the British Commonwealth and with foreign countries.

The new Wartime Information Board, heading Canada's wartime information services, was consulted on the proposal to build the station and gave it support. When the broadcasts begin, the Information Board is expected to be an important factor in their preparation.

Flying Fortresses Go East From Gibraltar

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 22

The Vichy Radio reported that nine Flying Fortresses left Gibraltar this morning flying toward the East, Reuters said.

The broadcast said about 250 planes had reached Britain's "rock" by ship and air in the past four days and had flown on from there into the Mediterranean war area.

Chinese Design To Be Widely Featured

By Flora W. Hoffmann

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Chinese influence on design, especially in household decoration, has proven itself to be distinctive and enduring. In the early Eighteenth Century, this influence was injected into French-designed furniture, fabrics, and other items. This has given traditional "Chinoiserie." In England at the same period, the Chippendale brothers infused the stately English design with the same influence.

Now again, we are back to the Chinese influence, but adapted to the American way of life. This American version will make its debut to coincide with the "Double-Ten" celebration by the Chinese, the tenth day of October, this being the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Republic and the annual observance of the "Moon Festival." This festival, which marks the end of the harvest, has always been one of the most joyous events of the Chinese year.

About to Go on Sale

The Chinese trend that has given such a fine background for the American expression began about eighteen months ago with furniture, taking unto itself the straight but rhythmic lines to be found in every composition of Chinese art. To complement this furniture, borrowing from the centuries-old Chinese culture, a student of Chinese folklore, a merchandising counselor, and an industrial designer combined their knowledge to produce logical merchandise authentically Chinese in feeling and execution, and suitable to American homes and tastes.

Their design and color inspiration were taken directly from the "Benton Collection," consisting of rare textiles—K'O Ssu, brocades, and embroideries—to be found in dazzling rolls of silks, priest robes, and wall hangings from the Imperial Palace—dating from the Sung Dynasty (929-1278 A. D.) through the Ch'ing (to 1911).

These textiles were assembled over a period of more than a quarter of a century by Mrs. Guy Potter Benton and her two daughters, Miss Pauline Benton and Mrs. Helen Benton Minnich, and the collection is considered one of the most complete of its kind in private hands in this country. Each piece has been selected for its beauty, its authenticity, and its perfect state of preservation. The collection holds a wealth of priceless ideas, each piece interesting for its rare technique and combination of colors, and exciting for its legendary and historic value. Each piece is part of the colorful history of China, revealing its arts, its social and family life, its horticulture, its moral and ethical standards.

Covers Broad Scope

The American merchandise being developed from this inspiration includes chintzes, draperies, upholstery, bedroom accessories, wallpaper, table linens and doilies, lamps, wall ornaments, tassels and fringes. There will be wearables, too, in the form of headgear, negligees, and accessories such as buttons with matching earrings, handkerchiefs, handbags, scarves, and belts. For the library, there will be novel writing papers, gift wrappings, wastebaskets, and ornaments.

One of the most unusual developments will be found in the introduction of a new form of herbs and of flower pots to contain plants of the character of those used in a correct Chinese household.

In addition to the textiles, the "Benton Collection" includes the shadow figures used in the shadow plays, which were the "ancestors" of all moving and talking pictures. The Chinese shadow plays, for many centuries the entertainment of court ladies, officials, and emperors, trace back a thousand years. They transmitted from generation to generation the legends and ancient folk dramas of China.

Miss Pauline Benton had made these plays widely known in America, presenting them before audiences throughout the country, long before the war awakened a new interest in everything Chinese.

The shadow play "actors" are made of transparent donkey skin, carved most delicately and stained to brilliance of color by methods known only to Chinese artisans. They are manipulated with bamboo sticks fastened on wires to the shadow figures and the skillful operator can make the figures move with precision and deftness. The operators of the figures are the "voices" and are accompanied by Chinese music and sound effects, which are used to portray the "street cries" of the vendors who roam the streets of China, such as the barber, candy seller, flower vendor, hot bread man, etc.

A trade-mark has been adopted for the articles which reflect the authentic Chinese inspiration. The center says "Chinese Influence" in Chinese characters, and, bordering the circle, are these words in English and the translation, "Chung Kuo Shih," in lettering. Stores across the country will feature in Chinese setting the new goods.

The plan for enriching forthcoming American merchandise with the beauty of Chinese designs has been hailed by both Americans and prominent Chinese in this country as one that will not only introduce a new theme which the American public will welcome, but will also symbolize the contribution which China is making to the world today.

Larry Gordon

Miss Pauline Benton and pieces from the "Benton Collection," which has served as inspiration for the American version of Chinese-inspired furniture that will make its debut next month. Top row, left: Miss Benton manipulating the actors in a scene from "The Secret of the Seres" (China Gives Silk to the West), one of the Chinese shadow plays by the Red Gate Players. Center: Richly embroidered "character piece" of the Ch'ien Lung Period (1736-1795 A. D.) from the Imperial Palace, Peking. The characters from top to bottom are: Heaven, Earth, the Emperor, the Family, the Teacher. They signify: "To exist is to be in relation." The blue and white porcelain vase of the Ming Period (left) and the tea caddy (right), pewter inlaid with brass, are the inspiration for lamp bases designed for the American home. Right: Above the carved bench is a hanging from the Imperial Palace, depicting four fairy musicians under a peach tree. Scattered over the piece are the peony, symbol of feminine beauty; the bat, symbol of happiness; and the crane and deer, symbols of longevity. These have inspired motifs used on many of the new American derivatives. Lower: Inlaid cabinet of the Yung Cheng Period, which has been the inspiration for screens.

American and Filipino Women Enjoy Club Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The only one of its kind in the world, is the claim made for the Filipino American Literary Club in Stockton, California. Made up of equal numbers of Filipino and American women, there is little doubt that it deserves the distinction.

Stockton is the center of Filipino concentration in the United States. Between four and five thousand make this community their seasonal headquarters. Of the approximately 40,000 Filipinos in our country, the majority are single men or men whose wives are in the Islands.

The Filipino workmen move across California's great gardens of asparagus, tomatoes, potatoes, and other seasonal crops doing the "stoop labor" for which they seem so well suited. At least this was what they were doing when war broke out. But as soon as the Filipinos were put in the open draft, they swarmed to enlist to fight for the country they dearly love, our United States.

Start Classes for Women

But here in Stockton there is a group of Filipino families, some of them of long standing and many transient. It was 17 years ago when Mrs. Orville Lacy began working with them in the Filipino Mission.

As years passed, she felt it was the women who needed her most, so she started a week-day Bible class. Many of the women did not know how to read English. Mrs. Lacy enlisted American women to teach them.

The teacher was really a friend who became interested in helping her Filipino sisters in any way she could to feel more at home in a foreign land. Besides teaching them to read, she arranged classes in American cookery and sewing, gardening and child care.

Three years ago Mrs. Lacy realized that the women needed broader interests. Many of them were high school graduates from the local schools. Some of them had been honor students. So this wide-awake leader enlisted the help of other American friends.

Meets Once a Month

Out of this has grown the Filipino American Literary Club. It meets once a month, alternating the meetings in an American and a Filipino home. At each meeting a devotional and a book review are given. The leaders for these are also turnabout, Filipino and American.

To hear Mary Inosanto review "Born in Paradise" by Armine von Tempski was a treat, because Mary is a soft-voiced, well-educated Filipino woman who was born in Hawaii, the "paradise" of that best seller.

Florence Cabellero, born in the Philippine Islands, who learned to read under Mrs. Lacy's tutelage, captivates the group with her singing of native Filipino songs to the strumming of her guitar.

The Filipinos are a singing people, and like the music of most of the races that have suffered under the yoke of bondage, as they did for nearly 400 years under Spain, their music has a heart-tugging beauty and pathos.

The American women who belong to this unusual club feel humble and deeply appreciative. They count it a privilege to share in the enrichment of the lives of these Filipino women who give back so richly of their own racial beauty.

E. J. S.

Three Million Women Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To meet the war production schedule set for the nation, at least 3,000,000 additional women will have to be employed in war industries, according to an article, "Women in War Industries," in The Index, published quarterly by the New York Trust Company. Without counting other employment, 1,750,000 women are already working in war industries, as compared with a peak of 2,225,000 in the closing months of the last war, the magazine reported. The number has more than tripled since the last quarter of 1941, it added.

Henceforth workers must be drawn from the potential reserve of women not normally available as industrial workers—chiefly from housewives and mothers, The Index held.

"It is likely that about one in every six women over 18 years of age must eventually accept employment," the publication declared. "This will affect not only the way of life of the working women, but that of entire families and communities.

"In general, it is apparent that women's participation in the industrial world is increasing, and this trend will be carried over into peace times. Modifications in factory practices, especially of welfare and social natures, will have to be made. The more extensive experiences of Russia and England will afford considerable guidance in these matters.

"Of first importance, however, is the winning of the war, which requires that production schedules be met, and no way to accomplish this is apparent except through the employment of additional millions of women by the war industries. Through foresight and sound planning, it should be possible to avoid too severe resulting stress upon the social structure. Certainly, all proper precautions ought to be taken to this end."

More than 22,000,000 women between the ages of 14 and 44 who are able to work are normally not members of the labor force, the Index reported. Of these 17,000,000 are ordinarily engaged in housework in their own homes, while 4,500,000 are in schools. Perhaps 12,000,000 of these women have children under 10 years of age and are thus excluded from the reserve labor force.

"On the basis of these estimates, there are from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 women in the labor reserve available for war work if the need is great enough," The Index found. "From the point of view of age distribution, census figures show that the most strongly represented age group for women employees is from 20 to 30 years. About 2,100,000, or 45 per cent, of the 4,680,000 women in the 21-24-year age group are now in the labor force, as are 1,992,000 or 38 per cent of the 5,174,000 in the 25-29 year group.

"From this it is evident that a good proportion of the new recruits for labor must be women of 30 years or more, or girls in their 'teens."

The Village Turns Out to 'Turn Out' Bill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Private Bill's wife writes that she is coming to visit him, there's a stir in Maysport, the little Puget Sound village to which he has just been transferred. Private Bill is so excited to think she will be there in three days that he hardly knows where to begin to get ready for her.

First thing he rushes over to the village store to ask Sam Evans, the proprietor, if he will take his only uniform into town to the cleaners when he goes in to buy groceries that day. Sam, catching the excitement, is more than glad to do it. So Bill runs to the barracks, gets into his work clothes, and comes panting back with the uniform to put it in Sam's car.

Then he realizes it is important to find Sally a place to stay. Of course Maysport has no hotel. It doesn't even have a "tourist home." Nobody would expect tourists to stop off at Maysport because it really isn't on the road to anywhere. In fact, Bill is stationed here because the place is secluded and therefore a good hiding place for a searchlight used to detect enemy planes.

Bill has no timidity about starting out to find a room for his wife.

"I used to be a salesman," he tells his barracks-mates. "I'm an expert at ringing doorbells."

He tries some barracks neighbors, the Johnsons, first. Mrs. Johnson has a bunch of children, including a new baby, but she can't say no to a soldier seeking a room for his wife. Surely Mrs. Bill can have a room. But when Bill finds out that this means putting the Johnsons' oldest daughter on the living room davenport, he demurs. Mrs. Johnson thereupon sends Bill to see her mother up the street. Mother Lindsay has a little cabin in the back yard she rents now and then.

Well, soon that's settled. Mrs. Lindsay has such a lovely smile that Bill is certain the cabin must be all right. The rate certainly is. Although near-by war industries have sent payrolls and prices soaring in Maysport, Mrs. Lindsay just can't bring herself to raise her rental. It remains $2.00 a week for the cabin and the use of her own electrified kitchen for preparing meals. Mrs. Lindsay doesn't say anything about the extras—fresh vegetables from her garden, Byng cherries from her trees, bouquets of roses and invitations to meals—all included in the modest rental.

No Clean Suit!

Then comes the night before the day Sally is scheduled to arrive. Bill's suit hasn't come back from the cleaners, so Sam drives him in to town to see about it. They find it cleaned but not pressed, so Bill takes it as is, and figures he can press it himself—the barracks boasts an iron.

That very day Bill gets his first stripes. Just as if the Army knew Sally was coming, it promotes him to the rank of corporal. Now Bill just has to wear his stripes when he goes to meet Sally, but sewing them on is a woman's job. So he appeals to Mrs. Johnson again, and she is only too happy to contribute her bit of needlework.

Now a final complication. How is Bill to get into the city at seven in the morning to meet Sally's train? No Army trucks will be going in at that time, and it's even early for hitch-hiking.

Bill remembers another neighbor who works at a defense industry in town. Maybe he'd be willing to start a little earlier so Bill could ride in with him. The worker is glad to do so. Next morning, with his uniform pressed, his corporal's stripes in place, his hair cut and shoes shined, Bill is waiting for the defense worker when he drives up to the barracks. The two men have a pleasant five-mile drive talking of many things. As they near the city, Bill asks his friend at just what time he has to report to work.

Makes Special Trip

"Oh, I don't go to work today," he answers casually. "This is my day off." That sort of takes Bill's breath away. He hadn't dreamed he was asking his neighbor to make the trip especially for him, and the neighbor probably wouldn't have mentioned it if Bill hadn't asked that question. But who in Maysport wouldn't do all he could to help a soldier?

Sally, of course, can't possibly guess what community effort has made possible Bill's trim appearance as he stands there eagerly awaiting her. She is mightily pleased when Bill hands her a corsage of gardenias, but she doesn't know how much planning it took to get them, either.

Bill had ordered them from a florist in town, then phoned a friend to ask if her little boy would call for them and put them in her refrigerator over night so Bill could get them early in the morning before the florist shop opened. The city friend promised to leave her back door unlocked so Bill could run in and get the box without waking the family, and that's what he did.

Of course Bill has to tell Sally all about it when the two are "at home" in Mrs. Lindsay's clean little cabin. Bill gets an extra kiss from Sally when she finds out how much advance planning it took to enable Bill to meet her in proper style.

As for Maysport, Sally's heart goes out to the little village as she hears the soldiers say over and over, of its people, "They treat us like sons."

Use More Cheese

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chipped Beef Rarebit

1 cup tomato pulp
1 cup American cheese, grated
¼ pound dried beef, shredded
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 eggs, slightly beaten
Toast
1 hard-cooked egg, sliced

Heat tomato pulp, add cheese, and cook until melted, stirring constantly. Add dried beef, pepper and eggs, slightly beaten, and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Serve on toast, garnished with an egg slice. Serves 4 to 5.

Rosemaling Profitable Hobby

By Richard H. Sundby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You probably have a hobby. It may be anything from collecting stamps to hooking rugs. But, will you acquire one between the ages of 70 and 80?

Mrs. L. C. Severson, of Stoughton, Wis., at that age, has adopted what probably is one of the world's oldest and most fascinating hobbies. Rosemaling, it is called.

Rosemaling is Scandinavia's distinctive contribution to the realm of artistic creation. You may say, without hurting anyone's feelings, "Never heard of it." The Encyclopedia Britannica doesn't list it. Your dictionary probably skips from "roselle" to "rose mallow." Rosemaling is done on wood chests, platters, plates, sewing boxes, spoons, chairs, tables . . . in short, on almost any flat, wooden surface.

In Norway, walls, mantels, and other eye-apparent spots are decorated with the flowery, curling patterns that make up rosemaling.

Though Mrs. Severson is probably America's eldest expert at rosemaling, others are more widely known than she. Per Lysne of Stoughton is, as Mrs. Severson phrases it, "the master-painter." His works embellish the homes of many distinguished Americans, including that of Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt.

Surrounded by Enthusiasts

Mrs. Severson's family was linked with that of the Lysne's by the marriage of her daughter to Osburne Lysne, son of Per Lysne.

After her marriage, Mrs. Osburne Lysne, who lives in Milwaukee, became interested in the craft of her father-in-law, and continued the hobby. Mrs. Severson, surrounded by familiar rosemaling enthusiasts, chose this leisurely, sedentary occupation as most suitable for her.

It doesn't seem strange to Mrs. Severson that, at her age, she should have a profitable hobby. And her husband makes some of the wood plates and utensils for her to paint.

Brightly-colored chairs, tables decorated down to the very legs, and bright-hued plates with heart-warming messages of hospitality painted on them, contribute their charm to almost every room in the Severson home.

Rosemaling allows the depictor complete freedom of choice in pattern and design. He or she may draw from varied sources for inspiration. Some patterns are distributed by the "Husflidsforening" club in Norway. Mrs. Severson received printed examples from Stavanger before the war started, she says.

Heirloom trunks and dowry chests 300 or 400 years old sometimes are found in attics, or, in some cases, are still in use. To their faded patterns Mrs. Severson turns for "fresh" ideas.

Though energetic Mrs. Severson does not advertise, her work is sold to eager furniture-gatherers in widely separated communities.

"Some of my things have gone to people from Rochester, Chicago, Dakota, and to many other places. It's strange how the news spreads. People see them in their friends' homes, and get interested.

Rich History

Rosemaling's history is rich, lengthy, and not easily determinable. Some of the patterns which Mrs. Severson has received from the "Husflidsforening" in Stavanger date beyond 1200 A. D.

Dragon heads were painted on churches in old Norway, says the artist. They may possibly be traced to the painted heads on the craft of sea-going Vikings.

Plates and furniture with rosemaling to decorate them are representative of Stoughton, an overwhelmingly Norwegian community.

Not all rosemaling is painted. Craftsmen in Norway, with infinite patience, have carved wooden plates with rosemaling designs. Mrs. Severson has one such plate, purchased some time ago. The back is unfinished where a knot in the wood deflected the workman's knife.

Around the circumference of the plate, in Norse script, is carved, "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread." This part of the Lord's Prayer shows the sincere, deep-seated religious feeling characteristic of the older surviving Norwegians in this country.

Mrs. Severson represents that group faithfully.

Rush for Woolies Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The men's clothing and furnishing stores of the country are losing a good share of their customers to the armed forces, but business on the home front will still be good for some time to come, merchants attending the Wartime Emergency Men's and Boys' Wear Market at the Chicago Merchandise Mart learned.

For one thing, they can expect a rush for old-fashioned long mufflers that wrap round and round, chest protectors, ear muffs, wristlets, gloves and mittens, sweaters, and long underwear. Nation-wide gas rationing will mean that the men left at home will ride on more chilly streetcars, that they will bicycle, or take to just plain walking, and they are going to want to be dressed warm. Merchants were also advised that they can expect excellent holiday business, especially in gifts to service men. It was estimated by officials at the market that there will be over six million men in military uniform by the end of the year, that each will get on the average three Christmas gifts costing about $2.50 apiece, which means the service men's slice of the Christmas gift supply will reach approximately $45,000,000. Sweaters, wrist watches, money belts, sewing, shoe shining, and utility kits, overnight bags, writing cases, and duffel bags are expected to sell in volume.

Merchants were also advised to look for increases of from 20 to 25 per cent in their business in the months to come, despite the drafting of men for military service, the increasing taxes, and probable compulsory buying of war bonds. In the words of one of the speakers, "The prediction is based on the increase in payrolls of the workers in factories and elsewhere, which are at least a third greater than a year ago, and double those of four years ago; also on the increase of money in circulation, which is almost a quarter more than that in circulation a year ago and double that in circulation in 1938; also on the increase in national income, which is more than 20 per cent greater than a year ago, is still increasing and is 80 per cent greater than four years ago." It was also pointed out that clothing merchants are bound to benefit as opportunities for spending money on automobile accessories, gasoline, as well as on other heavy goods, decrease.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Put your sewing machine at the peak of efficiency

So many things to be made—or made over—or mended. Your sewing machine can hum as importantly as any other machine of war industry. Thrifty vision—the spirit of make-it-do—will count a lot in our seeing the present situation through to a victorious conclusion.

Keep your sewing machine in good repair, ready for instant service. Sewing machine experts advertise their services in The Christian Science Monitor.

Make the Things You Have LAST

FIX UP

You could call Gerber's Mixed Vegetables a nourishing purée or a savory vegetable soup. In any case it's the essence and the goodness of many tender young vegetables that were *home-grown* specially for special babies such as yours. Supplies Vitamins A and B.

Gerber's Baby Foods

Cereals • Strained Foods • Chopped Foods

To make excellent Tomato Juice, at low cost, add 4 or 5 parts of water to one part of Madonna Tomato Paste, according to taste. Mix well. Add salt and lemon juice, to taste, and chill. 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes in each 6 oz. can or glass jar. No artificial coloring or preservative. Economical because it's a concentrate. Also low priced. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., Dept. M, 99 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

MADONNA Tomato Paste

Union Moves To Implement Strike Pledge

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Executive Board of the United Rubber Workers of America yesterday called on delegates to the seventh annual convention to strengthen the union's "no-strike" pledge to President Roosevelt by adopting a wartime policy that would discipline locals and members engaging in wildcat work stoppages.

The proposal was contained in a lengthy war program adopted by the Board yesterday as the 300 delegates convened.

"This convention serves notice upon all local unions that this organization expects them to fulfill the no-strike pledge without qualifications and without reservation," the war program says.

"There must be no stoppages, slowdowns or other hindrance of the war production. Members who undertake to initiate such stoppages are rendering themselves liable for disciplinary action by the International Union. Such action must be taken and such action will be taken to end stoppages and slowdowns which are in violation both of our own constitution and our word of honor given our Commander in Chief."

Sherman H. Dalrymple, President of the union, sounded the same note of opposition to stoppages in his report asserting "no small group has the right to force other men out of work without their consent."

The convention continues through Friday.

All-C. I. O. Election

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 22 (AP)—The National Council of Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, won a 238-to-34 decision over the United Mine Workers of America, also a C. I. O. union, in an election among employees of a strike-bound plant yesterday.

The National Labor Relations Board election gave 331 employees of the Standard Ultramarine Company a choice between the C. I. O. union, District 50 of the U. M. W., and neither union. The U. M. W. challenged 26 votes and they went uncounted as the C. I. O. officials did not take issue with the challenge.

The strike began early this month after the dismissal of a workman. Shortly afterward many of the employees deserted the U. M. W. union and obtained a C. I. O. charter.

Company officials expressed hope that negotiations would be reopened for settlement of the strike.

Suit Against Borden

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—A suit for an injunction against the Borden Company was filed in Federal Court yesterday by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

The suit alleged that the Company's plants in New York City and Troy, which produce, sell and distribute ice cream, ice-cream mix and ice-cream novelties, have violated the overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour Law since its enactment on Oct. 24, 1938.

Air Force Raids Fanatical Tribe In Western India

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 22 (AP)—Airplanes sprayed incendiary bombs on the dens and encampments of the fanatical Mohammedan Hurs in Western India in suppressing the recent disorders in which they tore up railways and killed many Indians, Sir Alan Hartley told a Council of State yesterday.

Parachute troops also were used, it was disclosed.

The outbreak, which had no connection with current disorders attending the Congress Party's civil disobedience campaign, reached a peak last spring with the derailing of a frontier mail train and the butchery of a number of passengers.

Sir Alan, who is the Deputy of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, said that upward of 200 Hurs were arrested, 45 killed and 30 injured and that the area of martial law has been gradually extended as the Hurs fell back into the western Indian wastes.

The Council of State, the Indian equivalent to a Senate, will debate the Congress Party's "rebellion" today along with the Assembly.

Seated at the session yesterday were 32 members, of whom 11 are elected and the others either Government officials or appointees of the Viceroy.

Civil Air Patrol Planes Watch on Mexican Border

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22 (AP)—Maj. Earle L. Johnson, national commander of the Civil Air Patrol, here to inspect the Indiana C. A. P., disclosed the C. A. P. will take over patrol of the Mexican border.

Major Johnson also announced that by Oct. 1 the C. A. P. will have in operation a courier service between Army posts in several States.

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Barbour Nurseries
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP

Footsteps Scuff an Autumn Symphony

Harold M. Lambert

What So Bracing as a Tramp in Autumnal Woodlands!

Hotels Prepare for N. E. Foliage Pageant

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

Autumn time in New England is at hand. Of course, it doesn't come upon us all at once. Summer is reluctant to go. But there is a subtle tinge in the air that is autumn. For instance, a morning, now and then, is crispy cool. Evenings are snappy; skies a steel blue. True, days mellow to midsummer temperatures under a golden sun. But any morning now New Englanders can expect the first frost of the season.

There are other signs, too. Along Main Street a brilliantly-colored leaf spirals earthward. If you'll look high upon the woodlands you'll see a splash of red or a light sprinkle of browns and purples contrasting with the evergreens. Down in the lowlands a lone swamp maple flashes a crimson signal to the distant hillsides that New England's annual autumn pageant has begun.

In past years thousands of visitors from all sections of the country have come to New England to view this annual foliage spectacle. Hotels, lodges, and inns remained open until late October to accommodate the throngs.

This autumn there will be one change. There won't be throngs of visitors from afar. The hotels, lodges, and inns, however, have announced that doors will be open until the autumn pageant is over. It will be New Englanders this autumn who will flock to their own hills and woodlands for the color parade of the trees.

New Englanders are going to view the turning of the autumn foliage from different vantage points than has been the custom in past years. The automobile, mobile grandstand seat for thousands of visitors in other autumns, is being conserved for more essential duties this year. The majority of people will view this year's pageant on foot from the many trails that wind through New England's vast woodland areas.

Perhaps no other region offers such a vast network of woodland trails as New England. These trails are well marked and many of the more popular ones have overnight shelters placed at strategic points. It is over these trails that a large number of New Englanders are going to walk this autumn in search of some vantage point from which they can view the myriad of colors that make up New England's annual autumn foliage.

The hotels and inns offer to put up box lunches for those desiring to spend a day out on the trail. It is at these inns and hotels that genuine fellowship is enjoyed before a blazing log fire during the evening hours.

In these days things change overnight but the hotels and inns in the New England areas where the foliage always is the most spectacular assure autumn visitors of two things: The foliage pageant will come off as scheduled and there will be a hospitable welcome waiting those who come to see it.

New Cruise Announced

The word "cruise" almost has disappeared from the travel picture but the American Express Company is keeping it alive by announcing a new cruise down the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers scheduled to leave Cincinnati, Oct. 17, aboard the river boat Gordon C. Greene. Termed a "voyage of discovery" because it will introduce a rare nature pageant of wild and contrasting scenes along the Tennessee River, the cruise will feature the Shiloh National Military Park as a sightseeing objective. From Sheffield, Ala., will be seen the Wilson Dam, cornerstone of the TVA with Wilson Lake and its recreational area. The approach to the Park will be through Pickwick Lake and the great Pickwick Dam Spillway of over a mile and a half long. From this point begins the sunset cruise through the navigable channels of the great artificial lakes and reservoirs which unite a never-to be forgotten panorama of the mystic force of surging waters tamed by man in a continuous spectacle of water cascades. On the downward voyage Louisville and Evansville will be ports of call, with Paducah on the homeward voyage.

Special Service Planned

Because of the additional number of people who are combining a Southern California vacation and a visit to service men stationed in the area, the community-sponsored All-Year Club is setting up special facilities to serve these new wartime travelers. Information regarding location of the camps, transportation routes, and handy accommodations is supplied these visitors by the All-Year Clubs Official Visitors' Bureau, 505 West Sixth Street, downtown Los Angeles.

Specially trained young women known as "Welcomettes" are maintained by the Bureau to offer suggestions on recreation activities. Many camps are handy by the ocean with its miles of white beach. Others are almost under the shadow of the mountains with their mile-high playgrounds such as Mt. Wilson with the telescopes and Lake Arrowhead with its fishing, swimming and boating. A side trip of only a few days takes in Sequoia's big trees and Yosemite Valley's waterfalls. Los Angeles, of course, is the center of many attractions.

Saving Light With a Paintbrush Easy If the Rules Are Followed

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22 (AP)—Methods of "salvaging" waste light for the war effort with a paintbrush were discussed yesterday by lighting experts attending a wartime conference of the National Illuminating Society.

"By means of a (natural) scientific use of color, it is practical to increase the illumination from most light systems 100 per cent without any change in lighting equipment or any increase in wattage," declared Arthur A. Brainerd of Philadelphia and Robert A. Massey of Wilmington, Del., in a paper read at the opening session.

It can be done, they said, by following these four simple steps:

Refinish the ceiling with a high-grade white or light ivory paint, preferably having an eggshell or matte finish.

Refinish the sidewalls with a slightly darker paint such as light green, with 65 per cent reflection.

Refinish all horizontal surfaces—benches, floors, chairs, tables—in a paint of at least 40 per cent reflection factor.

Give all machines a standard "3-dimensional" finish — spotlighting the working area with light colored paints of contrasting hues.

Other speakers said production efficiency can be increased from 3 to 25 per cent through improved lighting, together with proper color schemes—colors that are "stimulating and comfortable" to the workers."

British Tars Turn Cotton Pickers To Help North Carolina Planters

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21 (AP)—Seamen of His Majesty's Navy will help relieve a shortage of farm labor in North Carolina.

When a shortage of pickers threatened the cotton crop in this area, 100 British sailors resting up from the grim work of warfare at a recreation camp near here said they would see what could be done about that.

So, today the Britishers—few of whom ever worked on a farm—arose early and went out into the fields to help pick the white bolls. Trucks sent by farmers carried them to their new jobs.

The sailors will be paid between $1.25 and $1.50 a hundred pounds for their picking.

And if the cotton growers need more men, said the commanding officer of the camp, that might be arranged, too.

Beets Don't Beat 'Em

STOCKTON, Calif., Sept. 22 (AP)—Fifty-two British sailors who volunteered for harvest duty at 55 cents an hour but quit work after two hours of sugar beet topping have decided to try again.

The sailors had demanded that they receive a share of their earnings and that their living quarters be improved. They previously had agreed that all earnings were to go into their ship's fund.

Lieut. Commander E. L. Bartleman, ship's physician, explained to the sailors that since they were in the service of His Majesty's Government they could not personally accept money for their volunteered efforts.

Ham and Eggs Canned For Country's Fighters

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22 (AP)—One of America's favorite breakfast dishes—ham and eggs—is being canned for the nation's armed forces, the H. J. Heinz Company announced.

The announcement followed months of experimentation, the company said, adding the product has enabled dietetic experts to realize an ambition to can an egg product high in protein to provide balanced diets for the country's fighters on far-flung fronts.

The product is chopped to a delicate consistency, prepared in commercial kitchens and canned. It is served after heating the cans.

House Naval Head Gives Hint Of an Offensive Like Dieppe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—"Dieppe and the Solomon Islands are merely forecasts of the shape of things to come," Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, declared today in a public statement on the naval expansion program.

The Georgian's statement, asserting that "at sea we are beginning to turn the corner," was issued to reporters after President Roosevelt had requested yesterday an additional $2,731,154,306 to bring the Navy's current year appropriation to a record high of approximately $17,000,000,000.

Most of the new money asked in the President's letter was earmarked for the Bureau of Aeronautics, but details of how the $960,000,000 additional sought for this Bureau would be used were withheld except for a notation regarding helium.

Also included in the request were the following items: $734,216,136 for pay, subsistence and transportation of naval personnel; $204,448,642 for pay of the rapidly expanding Marine Corps; $250,000,000 for Marine Corps supplies, equipment and miscellaneous expenses; $339,166,000 far pay and miscellaneous expenses of the Coast Guard.

The new appropriation, expected to receive prompt action by the House, would raise to approximately $37,000,000,000 the funds made available to the Navy and its affiliated services in the last three years. The highest previous annual appropriation for the Department was $16,724,776,997 for the fiscal year that ended last June 30.

Mr. Vinson predicted the new Navy would give the United States "the added escort and patrol craft needed to put an end to the U-boat menace" and "will enable us to take the offensive with superior force in any theater we choose."

"When the new land front is launched in the west of Europe," he said, "it is sea power that will launch it. Sea power will transport the men and material needed to the point of attack. To keep them flowing in an unbroken stream until the whole Axis edifice has crashed, American and the other United Nations must have sea power in overwhelming strength, far beyond challenge by any force that Berlin, Rome and Tokyo can bring against it."

Already, he declared, we have taken the offensive in the Solomons and "there for the first time we have wrested the initiative from the enemy, and our new navy should enable us to retain the initiative right to the end."

On June 30, 1941, Mr. Vinson said, a United States not at war had 897 combat, auxiliary, patrol and mine vessels building, while on June 30, 1942, there were 3,230 vessels in this category under construction in addition to 218 being built for Allied nations. This, he added, does not include 11,659 smaller vessels under construction.

Counting all types of planes, he went on, "we added 4,895 new aircraft to the Navy's air arm in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, as compared with 2,067 in the preceding year."

Plant expansion, he said, "is rapidly building up to an output of just under 2,000 navy planes a month," with the Navy "bearing its full share of President Roosevelt's program calling for 60,000 planes in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943."

In addition, he pointed out, the Navy is directing the production of planes for Allied nations, especially China and Russia, and supervising the training of foreign personnel for their operation.

He described current production for the Navy as "so vast that three-fourths of it is the work of new plants which have been specially built, tooled and staffed since July 1, 1940."

Build a Perennial Border in the Autumn

On the basis of experience, the writer believes that autumn is the best season to do most transplanting. Therefore, if one is planning to establish a perennial border, the next few weeks is an excellent time to prepare the bed and set the plants.

The first point to keep in mind is that a perennial border is a long-lasting garden; therefore the soil deserves careful preparation. If one has a choice, choose a place with naturally good drainage and rich, humus-filled loam. But the important point for most of us who have home gardens is that we can make a perennial border to fit almost any location.

Therefore one should "build" a border in the sense that its construction is a logical step-by-step process. Over the years, it pays in dividends of healthy plants and beautiful blooms. After the location is decided, the trench or bed should be dug out to a depth of 24 inches. If there is any question at all about drainage, fill in the lower six inches with stones, rocks, or very coarse gravel.

If there is poor sub-stratum soil, this should be discarded, and the trench filled with sifted good loam. This sifting is important. It removes the weed roots, as well as the larger stones, and makes the care of the plot much easier.

Enrich the Soil

As the soil is returned to the trench, it should be enriched. For approximately each bushel of soil, mix in a pound of bone meal, and a pound of dried animal manure: cow, sheep, or poultry. These dried fertilizers are not at all objectionable to use, and furnish humus as well as chemicals. Furthermore, if the soil is clayey or on the sandy side, mix two or three pounds of peat moss with each bushel of soil. The writer formerly recommended 5-8-7 general fertilizer as the soil was put into the trench, but a number of experiments lead to the conclusion that this is not necessary with the bone meal and animal fertilizer.

When the trench is filled, it should be three or four inches higher than its surroundings. Don't tread the soil down by stamping on it! Don't pound it down with hoe or shovel! Let it settle naturally. A rain or a thorough watering with the sprinkler will be all the weight necessary. Many gardeners never get the growth or blooms they should because in transplanting they literally pound the soil down around the roots of a plant. In setting a plant, the soil should be worked well around the roots with one's finger tips. But never pounded! A generous watering will do all the settling of the soil that is necessary.

Some of Things to Plant

The location of the bed determines the planting. Frequently a perennial border has a background of a hedge, wall, fence, or building. In that case, tall varieties fit well as a background. A row of delphiniums, interspersed with the taller varieties of perennial phlox, is effective. By all means have a succession of blooms through the season. For August and September, besides phlox, the deep blue, pointed spikes of veronica longifolia subsessilis are very beautiful. This is not to be confused with veronica spicata, the June bloomer. Each person will have his own choice of varieties. That's part of the joy of a border.

In setting plants, the most important point is not to crowd them. Peonies, delphinium, veronicas, spireas, phlox, lilies, coreopsis and the others need room to produce the loveliest blooms. The writer, in a bed 60 by six feet, has the plants far enough apart so that one can work among them with a small hand cultivator.

After the plants are established, a cupful of 5-8-7 may be scattered around each clump early in the spring, in late August or September, and then another just before the ground freezes in late fall. The three secrets of a border of beautiful perennials are: a well prepared bed, ample room for each plant, and generous feeding.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday feature

Free China Acts To Take Control Of Silk Industry

CHUNGKING, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Chinese Government will start nationalizing the production and distribution of silk in 1943, making it a controlled commodity for export like wood, oil, tea, bristles, and minerals, it was announced officially today.

The Government abandoned a partial control of silk production and marketing in 1940 because of practical difficulties. The new regulation is believed due to the outbreak of war in the Pacific which has brought calls from China's allies for Chinese silk, especially for parachutes.

Chinese silk has been moving by air to India and overland by the northwest route. A conference now is being held in Chengtu to decide upon effective measures for enforcing the nationalization program. Silk production in Free China is centered in Szechwan Province.

C. I. O. Would Eliminate All Unnecessary Telegrams

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Contending the ban on singing telegrams and fixed text messages is not enough to speed up war communications materially, the American Communications Association (Congress of Industrial Organizations) has renewed its demand for elimination of all nonessential telegraphic traffic.

Both Postal Telegraph and Western Union Thursday banned singing telegram and form holiday messages for the duration.

"We believe that the public is willing to sacrifice its privilege of using telegraph for transmission of Valentine's Day greetings, congratulatory messages, or 'hold that line' messages to favorite football teams," Joseph P. Selly, A. C. A. President, said in a statement.

He declared the union had submitted many instances of serious delay in transmission of vital war communications due to handling of nonessential traffic.

Horseback Trip to College From Colorado to Illinois

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 22 (AP)—William Werstler, Jr., is traveling to college the hard way—on horseback. Mr. Werstler left his father's ranch at Walden, Colo., four weeks ago en route to attend the university of Illinois at Champaign.

He has been averaging 40 miles a day and expects to reach his destination Wednesday. The distance is more than 1,000 miles. He made the same trip by horseback last year, too. He camps out nights.

Negroes Going to Court For Part in Primaries

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Negro Citizens' Committee of South Carolina has decided to apply to the courts in an effort to obtain Negro participation in State Democratic primary elections, Secretary James N. Hinton of the Committee said.

"We decided to take this action since there seemed no other relief in sight than that provided by the Constitution.

"Since last April we have been petitioning and pleading with Democratic organizations to allow Negroes to participate in the Democratic primaries, as results of primaries in this State are tantamount to election.

"But we are turned down in every instance and there seems no other relief than through court action."

A group of white persons, principally Columbians, attempted unsuccessfully to bring Negro participation in primary voting before the State Democratic Convention in June. The State party's rules are that only white persons may be admitted to membership, and voting is limited to members.

Venezuela's Big Exposition Of Industry Opens Dec. 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela—Venezuela will stage its "Grand Industrial Exposition" on the grounds of the Pedagogical Institute of this city beginning Dec. 17, it was announced by Minister of Development Eugenio Mendoza, Jr. The fair, in the nature of "an industrial inventory" of Venezuela, will be designed to attract foreign and domestic capital to new industries in Venezuela.

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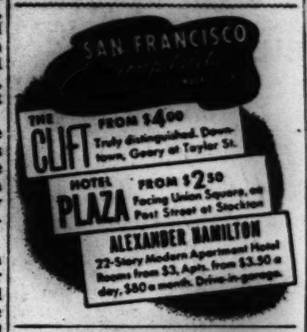
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Pre-Flight Eleven Makes Local Debut Saturday—Athletic Specialists to Go

Naval Aviation Football Team Clashes With Harvard

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Watching the Chicago Bears topple the Army All-Stars at Fenway Park Park Sunday afternoon, was like seeing the World Series before the baseball season opens. It was the sort of contest that could not be repeated and will not easily be forgotten. To return attention to regulation college football now, is like trying to eat the main course following a fill of favored desert.

Since the implication is that a decided let-down is necessary to turn now to the college game, Boston football fans are appreciative that the necessary turn should bring such teams as the U. S. Navy Pre-Flight School cadet eleven to meet Harvard in the Stadium this Saturday. Of course we are not trying to imply that Harvard and the Cloudbusters, nickname of the cadets, are going to match or even compensate for the game last Sunday, but there are points of more than usual interest for such an early contest.

Entirely New Story

It is an old story, that of the Harvard opener with its preview as to prospects, but it is an entirely new and fascinating story, this debut of one of the Pre-Flight Schools in New England territory. There are three other such Navy schools and the idea is all new.

While we say the idea is new, we do not mean to intimate that it is anything in the way of an experiment. It is a carefully worked out athletic program intended to physically fit men for the rigors of naval warfare in the air, and while it only started this year, its purpose is many-fold toward an objective that must, and will be reached. The best naval authorities have approved and the best coaching, instruction and provision has been secured and trained to turn out young men qualified to meet any and all exigencies of warfare.

Athletic Ground

Believing that athletics provide the basic ground for aviators in war, these schools are equipped to give these young men sufficient physical endurance to enter the next phase of naval aviation. This Saturday we will have a peek at future flyers who today are receiving a thorough and complete 'grounding' before engaging the enemy. What we will see is the football team of the Chapel Hill, N. C. first edition as coached by the former Fordham mentor, Jim Crowley, now Lieut. Commander James H. Crowley, USNR.

With him at Chapel Hill are members of his recent Fordham teams and several members of other college teams of last year and earlier. On individual weight and experience the Cloudbusters will have a marked advantage over the inexperienced proteges of Dick Harlow. Of a squad of some 55 coming here, there will be former all-Americas and members of Rose Bowl and Sugar Bowl teams. The one apparent weakness seen now is that problem of trying to teach a group of former players of different systems, the Fordham system—and that might take time.

Eagle Interest

This contest brings Harvard and Boston College closer in football than first realized. On the Cadet squad is Gene Goodreault, former B. C. star end who, in four yearrs at the Heights, never faced a Harvard team nor played in the Stadium. Another angle is, that watching the game this Saturday may be hundreds of followers of the Eagle football team, for on Oct. 17 this same Pre-Flight team returns to play the Eagles at Fenway Park. Even the present Boston College coaching staff and players may attend to find out something of what to expect later.

There is no doubt but that when this Pre-Flight eleven revisits Boston later it will be a better organized team, even one likely to provide the Eagles with plenty of opposition. With Harvard still in the groping stage, the Crimson is not expected to extend the Cadets much at this early date, but there are some promising individuals on the Crimson who can and will show flashes of brilliance, once the whistle blows.

Ready for Deserved Furlough

Associated Press

Army All-Stars Leaving Boston Hotel

These members of the Army All-Star team that lost to the Chicago Bears, last Sunday, 14-7, started a 10-day furlough yesterday as a reward after their three-game series in behalf of Army Emergency Relief funds in which they won 2 and lost 1. Left to right: Private Charles Seabright, West Virginia; Corp. Al Baisi, West Virginia; Private Frank Kapriva, Wake Forest, in back; Corporal Steve Bagarus, Notre Dame; Private George Tepo, Fordham.

Former Stars To Appear On Winter Tour

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22 (AP)—Professional golf burnished up some glittering names of the past today for a stint of war relief.

Announcing plans for another winter tour, Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran of the P. G. A. disclosed that Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, and Tommy Armour—all previously retired from active play—had agreed to make the tourney circuit, starting probably with the $10,000 Miami open in late December.

Tour Is On

"The winter tour is definitely on," said Corcoran, pausing en route from Houston, Texas, to New York. "The tournaments will be played for war relief and for war bonds, and we may have fewer pros making the circuit, but we'll have a higher quality of competition than ever before."

Corcoran said galleries in 15 cities on a recent summer tour had averaged 5,000, and added all cities sponsoring major tournaments on the last winter circuit had indicated a desire for similar dates in 1942-43.

"The Los Angeles open, Oakland open, Bing Crosby open, and San Francisco open are all set," he added. "So is Phoenix, and I expect to hear from Miami shortly on our inquiry as to dates. Two cities in Texas have asked for dates, and I am sure the New Orleans open will be played."

All for Charity

All tournaments will have to be for charity, Corcoran said, before the P. G. A. will agree to participate. Soldiers in uniform will be admitted free.

"We expect to have at least 15 of the top pros," he continued, "and Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Mickey Rooney, and Johnny Weismeuller will play at least one exhibition at each tournament."

Bingham Predicts a Change In Future Coaching Set-Up

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You can take the word of Harvard's Director of Athletics that there is likely to be some changes made in the coaching setups now prevalent at the various colleges and universities throughout the country.

Speaking yesterday at the first grid luncheon of the season at the Parker House, Bingham declared that after the war "our athletic personnel is not going to be composed entirely of specialists. Instead we will have year-round men who can take charge of more than one sport, and that will go to make for a more stable staff."

Trip to Chapel Hill

The Harvard sports head's observations were based on a trip he had just made to the Naval Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C., where he was deeply impressed with Lieut. Commander Tom Hamilton's program to increase the endurance of future fliers.

Although football is the sport most publicized in connection with these Pre-Flight Schools, the grid coaches are learning that there are other sports in the athletic picture besides football, Bill declared. "One of the instructors, himself a former football coach, whom I complimented on the way he led the men through mass calisthenics, said to me, 'Bill, if my athletic director had asked me to do this a year ago, I would have handed him by resignation.' Today," Bingham continued, "he is enthusiastically in favor of the exercises and will continue them when he returns to civilian life."

Praised Program

The Harvard boss could not say enough for Hamilton's program, the spirit with which it is being carried out, and the results it is accomplishing. "It is the most sustaining and the most intensive program I have ever seen," he said, "and I have never been at any college where I have seen better morale. More than 1,700 Cadets have entered the school and so far only one has turned in his suit because the going was too tough. And when Skipper Kessing asked how many of the 198 officers would volunteer for sea duty, there were 198 hands in the air."

Bingham shared the spotlight at the luncheon with all of the local grid coaches except his own, Dick Harlow, who was conducting practice at Soldiers Field in preparation for the visit of this same Chapel Hill team this Saturday. Among the coaches present were the three new head mentors of the local collegiate group, Walt Holmer of B. U., Foxy Flumere of Northeastern, and Ank Scanlon of Holy Cross, besides Denny Myers of B. C., and Lew Manly of Tufts. Each spoke briefly about the coming season.

Blamed O'Rourke

Myers, however, centered his remarks mainly on the Army All-Stars-Chicago Bears game of last Sunday, in which Charlie O'Rourke played such an important part for the professionals. "Charlie had the most important part to play in the Bears' attack," he said, "and whenever their attack didn't go, it was chiefly because Charlie made a mistake in pivoting with the ball. It takes time to learn that split-second timing, and you can't blame the boy for missing once in a while. As a matter of fact most of the time O'Rourke ran with the ball it was because he had pivoted the wrong way, had no one to hand the ball to, and had to run with it himself."

Myers introduced a humorous note when he called himself "the only coach in the country who has two All-Americas on hand (Fred Naumetz and Gil Bouley) before the season even starts." Next Monday he promised to talk more about his B. C. team which will open its schedule against West Virginia Oct. 3.

Sampson for Harlow

Arthur Sampson, Harvard's sports publicity chief, pinch hit for Harlow and surprised the gathering by saying that the backs at Cambridge are better than for some time and that they have more natural ability than Harlow has seen in the past six years. In addition he said that there are several fair passers and a few boys with speed, another item that Dick has not had too much of recently. Sammy named Bill Barnes, George Hibbard, Jack Fisher, Russ Stannard, and Leonard Cummings as possible line starters Saturday, and Bill Wilson, Wayne Johnson, Lloyd Anderson, and Don Richards as possible starting backs.

"I haven't named any starting guards," he said, "for the simple reason that not even Harlow knows who will be in those spots. Chub Peabody, Dick Pfister, and nine other guards are gone from last year's squad, which leaves quite a hole."

Good Impression

Scanlon made a good impression on the boys on his first appearance at one of these gatherings, while Lew Manly as usual provided most of the humor. Lew, starting his 18th season at Tufts and his 13th as head coach there, said that his squad "would have the unique distinction of playing its first game (against Bowdoin Saturday) before a single student was registered in college. We're not overloaded," he declared, "and in some spots we're so thin you can see right through. They tell me Adam Walsh has a good outfit, and well, I guess I'll be a little downcast next Monday at this time."

Lew, incidentally, is in no danger of losing his job because of not being one of those all-around fellows. Besides tutoring the Jumbo gridders he answers to the title of Assistant Professor of Economics.

World Series Pitching Should Be Exceptional

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—"Sure," conceded the American League man, "I wouldn't be surprised to see Mort Cooper pitch a whale of a game against the Yankees. They can be pitched to like any other club. Cooper might hold them to four or five hits and maybe a single run."

He and the National League man had been tossing the coming World Series around orally for some time when the American made his disarming concession. The National Leaguer beamed his surprise and delight, but before he could think up a suitable appreciative reply, his antagonist continued:

"And you know what'll probably happen to Cooper? Spud Chandler or Ernie Bonham or somebody else on the Yankee staff will be having a hot day and Cooper will get beat about 1 to 0. That's what I mean about Cooper not winning the series for the Cardinals."

Probable Starters

The writer regards this as a graphic summing-up of the pitching potentialities of the two clubs that probably will play the first game of the big series a week from tomorrow in St. Louis. Brooklyn still has a mathematical chance to beat out the Cards in the National League, but actually the Dodgers were beaten a week ago.

The American Leaguer, of course, was giving only his side of the argument. The same thing could and probably will happen to one or more of the Yankee flingers. If the Yankees have the best pitching staff in baseball, as is widely believed, then the St. Louis Cardinals certainly have the second best.

It should be one of the best pitched World Series in a long time, with the scoring exceptionally low. The Cardinals' staff must be regarded as stronger than the Brooklyn staff of a year ago. Manager Billy Southworth of the Cards, at least, will not have to start a couple of such veterans as Curt Davis and Fred Fitzsimmons, who led off against the Yanks in the first and third games of the '41 series.

Lanier and White

While Cooper, with his fine fast ball and great variety of stuff, is the one who will have to turn the Yankees back a time or two if the Cards are to have a hope of winning the series, he lacks considerable of being the "Cardinal staff." In Max Lanier and Ernie White the club has a pair of corking good southpaws, and in Johnny Beazley, the freshman pitching sensation of the National League.

The Yankees, themselves, have vivid recollections of the Card hurlers from their spring exhibition series, which the Cards won 6 games to 3. In conversation the individual Yanks assert frankly that Cooper, Lanier and White will be "tough." In varying degrees they have less respect for the other St. Louis flingers, and are not at all concerned about Beazley, for some reason, or Howard Pollet.

The Yanks expect to face Cooper, the 21 game winner, at least twice, and probably a third time if the series goes the limit of seven games. They know he is a far more dangerous adversary than he looked in being knocked out at the start of this year's All-Star Game, too. They expect to face Lanier, who has won 13 and lost 8, in the second tilt, and White in the third. White is a much better pitcher than his official record of 5-5 indicates.

Krist in Bull Pen

It is likely that Howard Krist will do most of what relief pitching is needed by the Cards, and he has proved himself an extremely able "fireman" this season, winning 13 games and losing but 3. In this respect the Cards might possess a valuable edge over their World Series opponents, as Johnny Murphy of the Yankees is not the stopper he used to be.

Otherwise, the Yankee staff, led by big Ernie Bonham with 20 wins and only five losses, probably is every bit as good as the one that held Brooklyn to 11 runs in five series games a year ago. Marius Russo, the southpaw who beat the Dodgers 2-1 in the third game, is a doubtful starter, but in his place it has Hank Borowy, with 15 wins and only 4 losses for his first big league campaign.

Red Ruffing, a veteran now but still one of the game's greatest spot pitchers, likely will square off against Cooper in the opener. Red, at 37, has won only 14 games this season against 7 losses. He has to pace himself these days. His record of six World Series victories against a single loss is unrivaled among today's pitchers. If for no other reason, McCarthy probably will start him in the first game in order that he might have plenty of rest for a possible later appearance.

Spud Chandler, with 16 wins and 5 losses, is certain to start one game, and probably Atley Donald another. Despite his brilliant record for the year, Bonham is not likely to be worked out of turn.

All in all, the series pitching appears to be about a stand-off. The Yankees likely would have won the American League flag if they had had the Card staff, and the Cards would have done all right in their league with Bonham and company. Maybe we could work up a swap.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	101	48	.678	
Brooklyn	96	50	.662	2½
New York	82	63	.566	17
Cincinnati	74	72	.507	25½
Chicago	68	82	.453	33½
Pittsburgh	64	80	.444	34½
Boston	58	86	.403	40½
Philadelphia	40	104	.278	58½

Results Sept. 21
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	101	50	.669	
Boston	92	59	.609	9
St. Louis	82	69	.543	19
Cleveland	73	76	.490	27
Detroit	72	79	.477	29
Chicago	63	81	.438	34½
Washington	62	87	.416	38
Philadelphia	55	99	.357	47½

Results Sept. 21
Boston 3, New York 2 (11 inns.)
Detroit 6, Chicago 4.
Only games scheduled.

The Eastern Illinois Teachers College started football practice this year without a head coach, or even an assistant coach.

Ted Williams Can Win With Tennis Racket

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—It is probably fortunate for the hopeful hurlers of seven of the American League's eight clubs that the season is about over, because that means they won't have to look at Ted Williams much longer.

Although he's not batting even close to his .406 of 1941, his .357 for this campaign is so far in front of all other batters that he could probably hit with a tennis racket the rest of the season and still waltz in with the championship. For instance, during the week just concluded, Ted collected a mere eight hits in 18 trips to boost his mark four points and hold a 25-point bulge over his Red Sox mate, Johnny Pesky, who is in second place in the American League's hitting race with .332.

Ernie Lombardi, Boston's lumbering backstop, dropped four points to .329 during the week—hitting only three for 13—but he still was 14 points up on Brooklyn's Pete Reiser, who held second spot in the National League race. The Cardinal's Enos Slaughter held onto third with .314.

The standings of the 10 leaders in each loop:

American League

	GA	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Boston	149	519	141	185	.357
Pesky, Boston	147	615	106	204	.332
Spence, Washing'n	147	621	94	203	.327
Gordon, N. Y.	146	539	86	170	.321
Case, Washington	133	507	100	161	.318
Judnich, St. Louis	135	457	79	143	.313
DiMaggio, N. Y.	151	599	121	184	.308
Stephens, St. Louis	145	576	94	169	.294
McCosky, Detroit	151	590	74	173	.293
Fleming, Cleve'd	132	532	68	155	.291

National League

	GA	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lombardi, Boston	102	395	39	97	.329
Reiser, Brooklyn	119	451	86	142	.315
Slaughter, St. L.	148	573	97	180	.314
Musial, St. Louis	135	446	84	138	.309
Novikoff, Chicago	134	499	66	143	.305
Medwick, B'klyn	145	549	90	166	.302
Mize, New York	135	513	95	155	.302
Hack, Chicago	138	544	88	163	.300
Nicholson, Chicago	147	571	85	170	.298
Elliott, Pittsburgh	140	546	78	161	.295

Amateur Softball Title Is Won By Deep Rock Oilers

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP)—Blanking both the Zollner Pistons of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Briggs Bombers of Detroit last night by identical 2 to 0 scores, the Deep Rock Oilers of Tulsa, Okla., captured the men's championship of the Amateur Softball Association of America. Detroit previously had beaten the Tulsa team, 3 to 2, but the tournament was conducted on a double elimination basis.

The Jax Club of New Orleans captured the women's title by downing the Garden City Maids of Chicago, 4 to 1, in the feminine wind-up. Nina Korgan had pitched seven consecutive shutouts in tournament play, but gave up the Chicago marker in the final frame with two out. New Orleans shoved across four runs in the first inning for the victory.

The Tulsa men's team ousted Fort Wayne by scoring both its runs in the second inning on Bill Robeson's home run, followed by a pass and two singles. Sig Lawson, Tulsa pitcher, gave up four hits.

Lawson came back with just three hours' rest and blanked Detroit in the championship tilt with a one-hit hurling job. After the first Detroit batter in the opening inning beat out a bunt Lawson retired the next 21 batters in a row.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 21
By the Associated Press

American Association (final playoffs)
Columbus 6, Toledo 1 (Columbus wins, four games to none).

International League (final playoffs)
Syracuse 5, Jersey City 0 (Syracuse leads, three games to none).

Southern Association (final playoffs)
Nashville 6, Little Rock 4 (Nashville leads, two games to none).

Texas League (final playoffs)
Shreveport 3, Beaumont 0 (Beaumont leads, three games to two).

Teddy Adams Features Play Of Busy Golfing Week End

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What a week end this district has had in a rather drab golf season, full of uncertainties and handicaps of one sort or another! Belmont staged an invitation four-ball in which 41 pairs, or 82 individuals, returned cards in the medal-play qualification; Woodland had 62 individual starters in its all-match play four-ball invitation; Wollaston had 60 individual starters in its Fallon Cup annual member-and-guest invitation and Kittansett had 48 individuals in its annual invitation four-ball. This makes a total of 252 individuals in these four events. Meantime, the Massachusetts women's championship at Brae Burn went on to an intensely interesting climax in which Mrs. H. Warren Beard won the title for her fourth time after a final in which she was one down with four to play against the long-hitting Rose O'Nell of Vesper, before winning the next three holes and the title by 2 and 1.

What interested me particularly in the Wollaston four-ball was to find among the contestants Teddy Adams, the Massachusetts amateur champion of 1939, playing his first tournament of the season and one of the few times that he has played any golf, owing to his close application to a defense job at Fore River. Teddy has stopped growing upward, but to his six feet three inches in height he has taken on weight enough to tip the scales at practically 200 pounds, and still looks slim.

Absence Didn't Hurt

Abstinence from golf seems not to have impaired that fast, but rhythmic swing of the State exchampion, or reduced his distance, for on the very first hole of the first round he left himself a little wrist pitch to Wollaston's first green, tucked it up six feet from the cup and holed it for a birdie. He was way out at the second, pitched on for his par-4, and then from the back tee at the third, banged a six-iron a yard from the cup for a deuce, thus starting 3, 4, 2, two birdies and a par as a rather spectacular resumption of tournament play.

Then at the fourth, disks well back on the tee but with a light favoring wind, he tried to drive the green, 275 yards with an uphill finish, and might have made it up the left-hand entrance, had not his ball caught the top branches of the last tree bordering the fairway. He slipped at the sixth, after a drive into the rough and a tough lie, winding up with a 6, but was hole high in two at the par-5 seventh, pitched on and holed the putt for a birdie, and finally got to the turn in 36, one under par, evidence enough that fundamentally good golfers can lay off and still be good.

Hitting Power

In the second round Teddy showed his hitting powers by carrying on his tee shot, the long end of that series of traps between the first and second fairways, the mark of a really long hitter; then duplicated by carrying the same traps coming back to the second hole. These tee shots, moreover, were of low trajectory, but backed by barrels of power.

Adams was rated at two strokes in the tournament and, as usually happens with low-mark men in these handicap four-balls, he and his partner, Dr. J. Ward, went out in the third round in one of the spectacular matches of the tournament, for Teddy's partner exploded into the cup for a deuce at the third hole, after a trapped tee shot; Adams came up with a birdie at the fourth, and the pair also birdied the fifth and sixth before registering an eagle at the seventh. But with all this, and Teddy's individual 34 to the turn, they gained a lead of only two up on George Adams (no relation) and Henry Hickey, which they lost on the in-nine, with one more to boot. Teddy drove hole high at the 18th, but did not chip close enough for the birdie which would have taken the match into extra holes.

Spectacular Finish

Teddy's brother, Bob Adams, playing at 4, and Phil Barry, at 2, went out at the same hole in a spectacular finish. Bobby, who had played less than half a dozen rounds all season, was 37 to the turn in the first round on his own ball and he and Barry played well in the round which saw them beaten by Dan Driscoll and Tom Brady, both at 6 strokes. They came all even to the home hole, where Brady sank a putt way across the green for a winning birdie 3.

The same putter went sour in the semifinals, when Driscoll and Brady were downed in a 22-hole battle in the rain, before Eddie Buonato of Wollaston and Jim Caputo of United Shoe. Hickey and Adams came through, meantime, in the other half of the semifinals, 2 and 1 over Ralph Read and Jim Howard and the final went over to next Sunday, by mutual consent, on account of the storm.

Red Sox Purchase

Albert Olsen, 21-year-old southpaw, has been purchased by the Boston Red Sox from the San Diego club of the Pacific Coast League. He will report next spring. Olsen, who has been playing professional baseball for four years, won 18 and lost 15 in 44 games this season.

Another purchase was that of Roy Partee, catcher, from the Portsmouth Club of the Piedmont League. He is 24, weighs 180, is 5ft. 10in., and right-handed all the way. He played 118 games this year, batted in 51 runs, made 110 hits, including two home runs, and batted .299. He is 3A in the draft, being married and having one child.

Baseball Players To Take Part In Drive for Scrap

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 22 (AP)—President W. G. Bramham of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues announced yesterday that Minor League ball players throughout the country were being asked to take part in the nation-wide drive of scrap metals and rubber.

Bramham said all club owners had been asked to send the names and addresses of the players to Dan Michaelove of New York, who, he said, was heading the campaign.

Players will appear at athletic events and in movie theaters to give short talks and autographs to stimulate the collection of scrap, the Minor League Czar said.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals, downing Pittsburgh 2-1 in the ninth inning, moved another game nearer mathematical "clinching" of the National League pennant yesterday, in spite of second-place Brooklyn's 3-1 victory over the Phillies.

The win left the Cards 2½ games in front and in a spot where the Dodger chances appear hopeless. If the Cards win only three of their remaining five games, the Brooklyns would have to take all six of their tilts to gain only a tie in the final standings. And if the Cards should win four and lose one, the Dodgers can't make it even if they don't drop another game between now and the end of the season on Sunday.

Here is the picture at the moment:

Club	W	L	To Play
St. Louis	101	48	5
Brooklyn	96	50	5

Remaining schedules:
St. Louis—Sept. 22, Pittsburgh; 23-24, Cincinnati; 26-27, Chicago.
Brooklyn—Sept. 22, New York; 23, Philadelphia; 24-25, Boston; 26-27, at Philadelphia.

Tipton Goes Oct. 2

PETERSBURG, Va. (AP) — Eric Tipton, outfielder for the Cincinnati Reds, will be inducted into the Army from Petersburg on Oct. 2, his draft board announced. The former Duke University football star will report to the Richmond induction station for final examination.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Hughie Duffy Likes Pesky

Little Hughie Duffy, who has been watching ball players come and go in the big leagues for so long few can remember when it all started, calls Johnny Pesky of the Red Sox the greatest young player to come into the American League in years.

"That boy certainly has a great freshman record," said the little fellow, whose .433 batting average is still the all-time high for the majors. "Look it over carefully.

"There may be shortstops who can do everything that he can in the field, but nobody can touch him at the plate. He's an artist—one of the smartest young hitters I ever saw."

Better Than Waners

It was suggested that Pesky has had as great a breaking in period as did the Waner boys with the Pirates a few years back.

"Johnny is a better hitter than Paul and Lloyd were," Duffy went on, "There isn't anything he can't do with a bat, except hit a lot of home runs. Why, he could bunt .300 in the American League. They know he can bunt or drag and they are looking for both, yet he beats them out just the same. Johnny certainly can get down that first base line. And he's a great little fellow, as well—a good team player."

Although Hughie didn't say so, for obvious reasons, we suspect that he would take Pesky over Ted Williams in the most valuable player poll. The veteran who was one of the leading hitters of his day believes that too much emphasis is placed on the home run in this modern era. When the committee of writers gets around to picking the American League's most valuable, men like Williams and Joe Gordon will get the biggest play because they hit balls out of the park.

However, not many rookies ever compiled a more flattering record than young Pesky, who next year will be wearing a Naval Cadet's uniform.

* * *

Lon Warneke wants to become an umpire when his pitching career comes to an end and his ambition meets with the hearty approval of National League President Ford Frick. As early as next year the lean right-hander, now with the Cubs, may begin his schooling in double-A ball, possibly the International League.

The majors in recent years have encouraged veteran ball players to turn to umpiring. Babe Pinelli and George Pipgras are a couple of retired big leaguers who made the grade. In Chicago the other day Charley Berry, who caught for the Red Sox and Athletics, made his debut as an American League arbiter.

Ball players have maintained for some time that they would make better official scorers than newspapermen, which might some day be another way of utilizing the experience of big leaguers after their playing days are over.

"I don't think there is any intent to belittle the scribes," one veteran National Leaguer said recently, "because they all try to be fair and most of them do a good job. But why shouldn't a man who played the game for a number of years be better suited to judge hits and errors than a fellow who never even played on his high school nine? The player-scorers could be paid by the league, as the writers are, and moved around occasionally like the umpires. It would create employment for quite a few players when they are through on the field.

"And if I may make another suggestion," the spokesman added, "why not let the scorers—whether they are newspapermen or players—operate from the lower part of the grandstand, on a level with the field? A lot of balls take bad hops that aren't apparent from the press box."

However, it isn't likely that these suggestions will be observed. They have come up before and been ignored. The writers consider scoring their own private property.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player and club	G	AB	R	H	PC.
Williams, Red Sox	149	519	141	185	.357
Pesky, Red Sox	147	615	106	204	.332
Lombardi, Braves	102	395	39	97	.329
Spence, Senators	147	621	94	203	.327
Reiser, Dodgers	119	451	86	142	.315
Slaughter, Cards	148	573	97	180	.314

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Ott, Giants	28	Williams, Red Sox	36
Mize, Giants	25	Keltn, Browns	27
Camilli, Dodgers	24	Keller, Yankees	20

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
Mize, Giants	108	Williams, R. Sox	137
Camilli, Dodgers	88	Di Maggio, Yanks	110
Slaughter, Cards	97	Keller, Yankees	109

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Tuesday, September 22, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The New 'War Toughening' Plan Of American Schools Girds Children for Years Ahead

Wide World

Washington

America's school children are beginning to learn a new set of ABC's. In a national "war toughening" plan, educators are turning full attention toward preparation of our youth—mentally and physically—for participation in the war. Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, says all school curricula will be geared to this effort.

So, from now on, the tiniest boys and girls in nursery school as well as youth in colleges and universities will be taught how they can best play a part in winning the war.

Every training facility of the nation is to be put to maximum use in development of boys and girls to carry on where today's armies leave off. The forces of education are digging in for a long war.

In addition to the intensive training to be given in the high schools of the nation, all collegiate schools of business and departments of economics are urged to give special war courses, including: More courses practical enough to lead directly to war work in private industry or the government; management courses for women and girls to fit them for management positions now open to them, many for the first time; more adult courses without credit to be given off the campus in industrial centers during weekends or evenings.

Schools also are asked to assist the civil service commission in telling alumni about available war emergency government positions.

Take Responsibility, Also Meet Fears

Young children will be trained to participate in vital war-related activities such as campaigns for salvage and conservation; gardening and food canning; caring for their clothing; purchasing war savings stamps.

They will be prepared psychologically, Dr. Studebaker says, to meet "real and incipient" fears through wholesome experiences, discussions and frequent drills; will be taught to understand patriotism, citizenship, democracy and their symbols through daily experiences; will learn to assume individual responsibility.

Considered most important is the effort to give them perspective—to teach them to know the real values that war cannot destroy; to understand the necessity for personal sacrifices; to sense what America is fighting for and why.

Great emphasis is placed on making all children air-minded; older boys will be made ship, gun, and tank-minded as well. Preflight courses in aeronautics already have been introduced in thousands of the nation's schools.

In discussing the courses, Dr. Studebaker pointed out:

"To meet the anticipated needs of the armed services for flight-crew officers alone, there is every indication that we must interest all qualified boys in the junior and senior classes of our high schools in becoming candidates for aviation training on a pre-flight basis."

Curriculum Changes

A curricular conversion plan outlined by the Commission of Wartime Education includes among other things:

1. Improved facilities for occupational information and guidance into critical services. Guidance officers must not only know the particular talents and capabilities of Johnny and Joan, but they must know just what branch of Uncle Sam's forces each can serve best.

2. Every high school boy and girl will be given a chance to participate in a program of physical activities geared to national needs. This program will also include health instruction; nutrition; will provide for physical examinations and for follow-up and correction of remedial physical defects.

3. Problems in mathematics and science will be related to aviation, navigation, mechanized warfare, chemical warfare and production in war industries. Geography will be taught in a global sense. History will stress the rise of democracy and the fight for freedom.

4. Pre-induction courses, prepared in consultation with Army and Navy officials, will be given boys who face early induction into the Army.

5. In the trade and vocational schools, pupils will be trained to be auto mechanics, radio operators, repairmen, machinists, typists, cooks. Girls will be taught nursing, first aid, sewing, nutrition and child care.

6. The colleges and universities will provide officer material by training students in the sciences and engineering. The commission on wartime education urges colleges to adjust their entrance examinations so that every qualified student who needs special training for war work can get it; that short special courses be given; that individual students may be allowed to transfer from high school to college in January, March or May.

The Commission also is promoting wartime student organizations in secondary schools.

A policy committee has been formed to advise with the Commissioner of Education. It is composed of representatives of the Army, the Navy, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and of the Wartime Commission.

Teacher Shortage Blocks Effort

Despite the elaborate plans for meeting the demands of wartime education, a serious shortage of teachers is reported developing in various parts of the country. Greatest demand is for teachers of agriculture, home economics, trades, industries and industrial arts; commerce and business; physical education, mathematics, and natural science.

A study now in progress in the United States Office of Education shows that more than half the states now are issuing emergency certificates and that standards of teacher employment as well as of teacher certification are being lowered in an effort to keep the classrooms open.

On the other hand, more than one-fifth of the states reported surpluses of teachers in high school academic subjects, including English, social studies and history.

The wartime commission has approved plans for a nationwide teacher placement service, under the wing of the United States Employment Service, to move teachers from areas of surplus to areas of shortage.

Another plan is to retrain teachers for other subjects. Teachers of English or social science, for instance, may be given short "refresher" courses in mathematics, natural science, or physical education.

Still another plan is to locate women in private life who have been trained as teachers and bring them back into the schools.

Their Brows Were Furrowed

Reports continue to come in regarding teacher shortages. Latest teacher-shortage areas include: Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio; Durham, N. C.; Bloomington, Ill.; Weld County, Colo.; Milton, Fla.; Madison County, Ohio; entire State of North Dakota (according to Secretary McCurdy of the N. D. Education Association); and most of rural Wisconsin. . . . But here is what happened in Takoma, Wash., according to the News Tribune of that city. It seems that last week the brows of county school officials were furrowed. Reason? Twenty vacancies in rural schools and no applications. Newspapers were asked to spread the alarm. Apparently they did such a good job that within a few days brows of school officials were furrowed again—this time because of an avalance of applications.

Miss Hower at University College, St. Louis

Aline E. Hower, letter counselor, who has recently completed a series of daily articles for The Christian Science Monitor, will lecture this year in University College, the evening division of Washington University in Saint Louis.

University College has for 28 years provided professional and business training for the large St. Louis metropolitan territory. This year over 300 courses will be offered, many of them streamlined for the war emergency.

Pan-Pacific Press

1. Gregg M. Sinclair, who succeeded Dr. David Crawford as President of the University of Hawaii, has served on the faculty as professor of English and previously as director of the Oriental Institute. 2. Co-eds coming out of one of the numerous bomb shelters on the campus, in a practice session. Each carries a gas mask. 3. Eldridge Lockhart from Texas uses his "leaves" to attend art classes at the University. 4. George Russell Wackenhut, Upper Darby, Pa., has carried 21 hours of work in math, physics, geology, entirely by conference method. He has recently passed examination for officers' school. With him here is Professor Harold Palmer of geology. 5. Entrance to Hawaii Hall, the Administration Building. The University of Hawaii, most westerly university in the United States, is also far-famed for its facilities for Oriental studies.

U. of Hawaii as 'Higher Education at the Front' Serves Men of U. S. Forces

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

New grass is growing now on earth heaped high and thick over the bomb shelters. It is the same kind of grass which carpeted the campus before the trenches were dug and the shelters were constructed. Growing now at the level of our eyes and on the mounded earth, this same grass seems to have more purpose and more character. It has taken new root to hold the upheaved earth together; to bind the protective blanket of soil to the wooden shelter beneath.

The transplanting of this campus grass and the new purpose for which it grows are symbolic of the transformation and readjustment which the University of Hawaii has experienced while it has attempted to realign its curriculum and perspective to conform to conditions and needs of a warfront environment.

The story of the University of Hawaii today literally as well as figuratively is a story of higher education in the "trenches."

Trenches and bomb shelters are annexed to each building. On the blackboard in each classroom is a sign similar to this one:

"In case of an air alarm, go by way of the nearest stairway to the first floor, then to center of building, out by way of the main entrance and left to trench 8-A."

The deep rumble of distant guns can be heard as the heavy artillery unlimbers in practice at the distant coastal forts. Black puffs of anti-aircraft fire can be seen hot on the trail of a sleeve target over Waikiki. A convoy may be seen moving cautiously toward the horizon. These and other manifestations of war are accepted now as familiar parts of the setting in which students at the University of Hawaii pursue their classwork.

Promotion of the war effort has been given an A-1 priority rating in Hawaii, to the exclusion or deferment of other activity. In recognition of this priority, the University has "retooled" much of its curriculum.

This change, however, has been accomplished without losing sight of one of the University's major prewar objectives, that of becoming internationally known as an Institute of Oriental Studies and as a mid-Pacific crossroads of learning where ideas and philosophies from all sectors of the Pacific rim can be weighed and exchanged.

The decision to retain this ultimate objective, despite war conditions which make it seem exceptionally remote at this time, was clearly defined in the appointment of Gregg M. Sinclair to succeed Dr. David L. Crawford as president of the University of Hawaii.

Dr. Crawford's resignation last year shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor confronted the board of regents with the necessity of a decision which would vitally affect the future of Hawaii's major educational institution.

The Long View Is Also Kept

Strong arguments were advanced for lowering the sights of the University to focus exclusively on the home front for the duration.

The question facing the regents, then, was this: Should the sights be lowered and fixed on war actualities, or could the lofty and now remote aims be retained, if the University was to serve the community effectively in the critical war period?

After spending months weighing this question and canvassing presidential possibilities, the regents selected Mr. Sinclair, one of the best known and widely traveled of the University faculty members.

Under his direction the Oriental Institute of the University of Hawaii has attained international recognition. Through his travels and contacts some of the leading American, European, and Oriental scholars and educators have been brought to the University of Hawaii campus from time to time for lecture series or for part-time membership in the faculty.

The new president has defined what he believes to be the aims and functions of the University in part as follows:

> When the war is won the University of Hawaii will become a true meeting ground and central clearing house of political, cultural, scientific and philosophical knowledge, with the University as the nucleus.
>
> The University of Hawaii is situated in a territory whose economy is based upon agriculture. Therefore, the University should continue to be as strong in agriculture and scientific instruction as available funds will permit.
>
> But Hawaii needs a university adequate not only to the local and national field, but also to the international. I believe that in the international field the University has an important place to take, and that as soon as funds are available it will take it . . .

Although the broader aims, as defined by Mr. Sinclair, have been retained among directive influences, the University of Hawaii is giving first attention now to the more immediate war problems. It is making a substantial contribution to the war program on this mid-Pacific battlefront.

Enrollment, of course, has dropped sharply as students have gone into the forces or war industries. Many faculty members have also been shifted to important war jobs; some of them are serving on the advisory staff attached to the office of the military governor. Some are working in postal censorship. And still others have been called to Washington for war assignments in the national capital.

In the early months of the war 150 male students of Japanese ancestry voluntarily formed a work battalion and offered their services to the Army. Their offer was accepted and they were assigned to the Schofield military reservation on the Island or Oahu. They call themselves The Varsity Victory Volunteers and have thus retained their identity with the University although they are serving as a regular Army unit.

The drop in enrollment because of the transfer of students to war jobs has been made up partially by the number of sailors and soldiers who have found time to take special work at the University. Of the total enrollment of 1,109 students who were signed up for both credit and non-credit courses during the past summer, 312, or approximately 25 per cent, were men of the military services.

It's a common sight to see sailors or soldiers getting off the Manoa valley bus with textbooks as well as gas masks under their arms. Some are taking special courses in mathematics to equip themselves for higher rank; others are studying English, Japanese, public speaking, American history.

Special Allowances

Few of these men have time to attend classes regularly, but the Adult Education Division of the University has made special allowances for them. Some classes have been organized at the military posts to make these educational opportunities more available than they would be otherwise. Several classes in Japanese language are taught at Army posts on Oahu under the sponsorship of the University. The instructor is an American of Japanese ancestry. Two other faculty members of Japanese ancestry are devoting much of their regular classroom time and some of their spare time to instruct American sailors and soldiers in mathematics.

At the request of the Army, a school for selected signal corps personnel was established on the University of Hawaii campus. The University furnished instructors, classroom and laboratory facilities. The men eat at the University cafeteria, are housed in a Y. M. C. A. dormitory across the street from the campus; have library privileges, and use the outdoor theater on the campus for their graduation exercises.

In addition to these facilities and courses made available to service personnel, other wartime demands have been made on the University plant. Numerous schools in Honolulu have had to give up their buildings for Army use, and several of these institutions have been able to establish emergency quarters on the University campus.

Evacuation Center

Under the Honolulu civilian defense plan the University also has been designated as an evacuation center for feeding and housing evacuees who may be moved from danger zones in other parts of town.

The war emergency has also emphasized and given added impetus to the work of the University's agricultural experiment station where for years the technicians have been planning and preparing for just such a food production problem as faces them today.

That is the picture of higher education in the "trenches" out here on a warfront which has already felt the impact of enemy bombs. The University of Hawaii is organized and directed to lend acceleration to the war program in this part of the Pacific, at the same time the academic sights are kept elevated at long range in the hope that this institution will be able to make a similarly effective contribution toward the postwar adjustment in the Pacific area.

More Children Will Walk

The 4,000,000 boys and girls who attend rural schools will do a lot of walking this year. The Office of Defense Transportation calls for "reorganization" of all school bus routes to save tires and gas. Here are the "yardsticks" by which schedules of the nation's 93,000 busses will be reorganized.

1. Pupils who live less than two miles from school must walk both ways.

2. No transportation will be given school children in areas served by public carriers.

3. School schedules and bus schedules should be staggered to permit two schools on the same route to be served by one bus.

4. Pupils may stand in busses, if safety standards permit.

5. The number of stops will be reduced to a minimum.

6. School busses should not be used to carry pupils to athletic, musical, or other "extracurricular" events.

Note: (Camden (N. J.) school officials, together with those of the rest of the nation, took immediate steps to carry out the instructions of ODT—despite the fact that the Camden race track was permitted to purchase several busses, some to be used as shuttles to the nearest city bus lines. In addition, race horse officials were also permitted to obtain all the necessary gas and oil. Says the Philadelphia Record: "When children are told to walk . . . Americans have a right to ask why race tracks are not included in the program of self-denial for victory.")

Through the Editor's Window

Girl Scouts With Wings

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Daddy is teaching me to drive a car," confided 13-year-old Jean as we were driving to Boston.

"Fine," I said, "and you will want to learn to drive a plane too." Jean was visibly surprised, so I added, "You and your friends will all be driving planes when you grow up—just as my generation, brought up on horses, all learned to drive cars."

She hadn't thought of that. But after the new "Wing Scout" program gets under way she will probably be one among thousands of Girl Scouts who become increasingly air minded, for this is a major objective of the new Girl Scout development.

Already thirty key Scout leaders from 14 states, coming from each of the major Scout regions in which the mainland is divided, have taken an intensive course to fit them to help launch and supervise the Wing Scout program. It was a stiff course, and words like meteorology, aerodynamics, and navigation roll glibly off their tongues.

* * *

I have just talked with two of these leaders, Mrs. T. E Jordan of Greenwood, and Miss Marion Brown of Natick, both of them of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. They are enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Wing Scout plan. Some troops in Massachusetts have already formed a Wing Scout division. When the program is launched nationally, as it will be by another month, there should be fledgling Wing Scouts hatching out all over the United States.

"Flying is not included," Mrs. Jordan emphasized. "It is ground work—a preflight project."

Co-operating with the Federal Government to make the solid models needed is one activity on the program. The girls will first probably make the various kinds of light models such as so many thousands of boys have been making this year, in order to learn more about the different kinds. Then they will make and turn in the solid models according to specifications of the Youth Program of the National Aeronautics Association.

"We are affiliated with the N. A. A.," Miss Brown explained, "and this automatically gives the Wing Scouts the chance to use patterns and participate in the N. A. A. Junior Air Reserve program as members."

* * *

The idea of the Wing Scouts is first of all, of course, to make the girls "air-minded."

"The boys are getting much more in school than the girls," Mrs. Jordan said. "Our Girl Scout program will broaden and fill in. We hope to work with the schools. Especially do we hope the schools will help us, through sharing their teachers and letting us use their shops for making our solid models."

Another idea, fitting in with all the work of the Senior Girl Scouts (the Wing Scout program is being launched only with High School Girls) is to open up new career channels for the girls. Here is a promising field for women, bound to develop as the war goes on and after the war. Hostessing is only one of the jobs in it. There are the specialized clerical jobs; there are positions in airplane factories; there are the fields of radio signaling, of weather forecasting, and quite probably of aero-mechanics—all likely to open to women sooner or later, if women are interested and prepared. The Wing Scouts program is designed to awaken girls to the possibilities of careers in these fields and it is expected that as the program is carried out by individual troops, many a girl will see a possible place for herself up ahead and end up by taking special training to fill it.

As with any of the Girl Scout programs, the idea is also to emphasize community service. For the present this will take form largely in making the scale models, which the Government sincerely wants. But it is possible that other community services will open up, either in connection with airplane spotters, or at the airports, doing messenger service, clerical work, etc.

* * *

With a dash of imagination one can easily see the color in this new scheme. Think of the fascinating booklists that can be got up: books like St. Exupery's three, stories with air backgrounds, informational material on meteorology, aerodynamics, navigation. Then there are travel projects with articles out of the Geographic. There is also aerial photography. Indeed what a wealth of armchair exploring may be done with an eager group of green-clad high school seniors!

But won't it make our Jeans and our Helens want to fly, some of you parents may be asking.

"Undoubtedly," might be replied, although the program itself includes no flying nor gliding. What we of an older generation need to realize is this: our young people as they grow older will fly. Everyone will fly. We are entering an air age just as we older ones once entered a motor age. It will probably come swiftly—tremendously speeded up by the war. Our girls need to be as ready as our boys to take their places in it. The public schools, urged on by wartime needs, feel they must give first consideration to the boys. The Wing Scouts of the National Girl Scout movement, supplementing the schools, will open up these new interests and fields to thousands of girls, and will thus help them prepare themselves intelligently for the air age that is all but upon us.

Wing Scouts, get ready for the take-off!

A Tuesday Column

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REGULAR DAY CLASSES BEGIN SEPT. 21

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	320,250
1942 volume to date	72,842,920
1941 volume to date	101,784,110

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Speculative demand for low-priced rails and specialties broadened in today's stock market, while bidding for most leaders was notably timid.

The Russian stand at Stalingrad inspired a little more hope in Wall Street, but tax questions and the cloudy economic program still served to restrain buyers in numerous cases. The sharpened appetite for the so-called "penny" stocks, it was suggested, had to do with the idea that a lot of these, on the basis of the profits outlook, might have a chance to go some place.

The list put on a selective performance at the opening and near the close slight irregularity was the rule. Large blocks of stocks quoted at less than $10 helped put the day's volume at approximately 500,000 shares, best in more than a month.

Southern Railway preferred pushed up better than 2 points when directors voted a payment of $1,25 a share on this stock, first since 1931.

At new highs for the year or longer were issues of Texas & Pacific, Colorado & Southern, Missouri-Kansas & Texas, New Haven, Western Pacific and Goodyear. The majority of these were preferreds.

On the upside of the time were Montgomery Ward, Southern Pacific, Western Maryland, Yellow Truck, Allied Chemical and Douglas Aircraft. Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, J. I. Case and International Nickel.

Rail Bonds Rise

A creeping advance in the rails helped the bond market maintain a balanced position today but some leaders backed away from the day's best prices in late dealings.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, quiet all morning, put on a burst of speed in the final hour for a gain or more than a point in heavy trading and its companion issue, the 4s of '76, advanced nearly as much.

Attracting moderate buying interest were, among others in the corporate list, International Great Northern 5s and first 6s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Lehigh Valley 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjustment 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central refunding 5s and 4½s, Norfolk & Southern convertible 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and 5s and Southern Pacific refunding 4s.

Moving narrowly either way were Shell Union 2½s, Rio Grande Western First 4s, Union Pacific 3½s, West Shore 4s, Northern Pacific 4½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Chicago & Alton 3s.

U. S. Governments held steady but were quiet on the stock exchange and over the counter.

The foreign department had few changes of any size and the trend was a bit uneven.

London Market Generally Higher

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP) — The stock market had a generally higher trend today with firmness exhibited in some international issues as well as domestic stocks and bonds.

Brazilian bonds featured the foreign section with general improvement. Kaffirs came up to join the advancing contingent near the close and there was moderate demand for copper and diamond shares.

Pipeline Opening Seen by Jan. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Crude oil will begin flowing through the 550-mile petroleum pipeline from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Ill., by Jan. 1 to alleviate a fuel shortage in eastern states, W. Alton Jones, president of the War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., said.

While the line will average about 300,000 barrels daily, Mr. Jones reported, the rate of flow to the eastern seaboard will be only about 125,000 to 175,000 barrels a day unless another pipeline from Illinois to the coast is completed.

The WEP head said plans in the making for the Illinois-East pipeline but the project was being held up because of the steel shortages.

"We did not think the Texas-Illinois pipeline will solve the problem," Mr. Jones said, "but it will help to shorten the tank car haul from southwestern oil producing states."

Mr. Jones, who also is president of Cities Service Oil Company, was in Little Rock with Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies and Samuel H. Husbands, president of Defense Plant Corporation, to inspect pipeline construction work in this area.

Motor Products Unfilled Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled orders of Motor Products Corp. at the end of June totaled more than $40,000,000, A. L. Lott, President said. The speed with which these orders could be completed and shipped, he said, depended upon delivery of raw materials to the company.

Cotton Spinning Rate Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during August at 136.4 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 130.2 per cent during July this year, and 125.3 per cent during August last year.

OPA to Help Retailers Cut Frills, Costs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—A "retail assistance" program to take the "frills" out of merchandising and help store keepers cut the cost of doing business under price ceilings is announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Administrator Leon Henderson disclosed the creation of a committee of 35 retailers who will meet here Sept. 28 and 29 to discuss the elimination of some superfluous retail services and the curtailment of others for the duration of the war.

Reduction of deliveries will be studied, as well as the extent to which stores should be permitted to reject returns of merchandise; to limit free toll telephone service for customers; and to limit "lay-away" plans—that is, the holding of goods on a small deposit for delivery some time in the future.

Trade circles expected an OPA directive would be issued to eliminate some services, while agreement among retailers would suffice for curtailment of others, with the Government's blessing.

In announcing the retailer conference with OPA's retail trade and services division and industry council next week, Mr. Henderson declared a war-time economy "has no place for frills and furbelows" like the business attracting services which were started when customers were hard to get.

"Today the picture has changed," the Price Administration said. "We are at war. Time and many materials are short. Retailers are experiencing numerous difficulties and are operating under price ceilings that make control of costs a real, live problem."

Big Utility Plans Reclassification Outstanding Stock

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Southern Colorado Power Company proposed in an amended application filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to reclassify its outstanding securities into $4,521,600 of $10 par common stock to enable the company and its parent, Standard Gas and Electric Corporation, to meet corporate simplification provisions of the Holding Company Act.

In lieu of the reclassification, the application stated that a new corporation would be formed with authorized capital stock sufficient to meet the requirements of the plan.

The 452,160 new common shares resulting from the reclassification of outstanding seven per cent cumulative preferred, Class A and Class B common shares, would be distributed as follows:

Two shares of new common for each share of preferred; one-fifth share of new common for each share of the present Class A stock; and one-fifteenth share of new common for each share of Class B.

A capital surplus of $3,230,000 resulting from the reclassification, together with an earned surplus would be used for redemption and financing purposes, the application said.

Colorado also has filed a proposal to redeem $6,763,400 of six per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1947 by the issuance of $5,500,000 of three and one-half per cent 30-year first mortgage bonds and $1,200,000 of more current serial notes.

The SEC ordered a hearing Oct. 6 on the application.

Record Farm Income Of $14,814,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The farmers' annual income in 1942 has been revised upward in an estimate by the Alexander Hamilton Institute since last month as the result of the rise in the prices of farm products.

The farmers' annual cash income, including Government benefit payments in 1942, is now estimated at $14,814,000,000 as compared with last month's estimate of $14,466,000,000.

The farmers' income this year now promises to be the largest on record, exceeding the previous high record of $14,602,000,000 in 1919, when the farmers' income was exceptionally large as the result of inflation.

Netherlands Machine Works Taken by Germany

LONDON (Netherlands Indies News Agency)—A substantial interest in the Werkspoor, leading Netherlands machine and Locomotive works, has been acquired by Rheinmetall Borsig A. G., important German steel firm, according to the German-controlled Netherlands financial newspaper Dagelijkse Beurs Courant.

The German company is believed to have acquired one third of Werkspoor's total outstanding shares, which are worth an estimated 8,500,000 guilders—about $4,500,000.

Rheinmetall Boersig A. G. is also reported to have applied for a change in the Netherlands company's articles of incorporation in order to increase the voting power of the shares it has acquired.

Informed Netherlands circles here consider the move a first step in a German attempt to obtain a controlling interest in the company.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L.60a	1	46¼e	46¼	46¼e	Sep 18
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	40¼e	40¾e	40¼e	Sep 21
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	3	6⅜	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
23¼	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 18
13¾	10	Addressog (1)	•2	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	3	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Co	6	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf$30xw	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
17	9⅜	Allegh pr pf	44	11½	11	11½	— ⅛
22¼	16	Allegl.$1.20a	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅜	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 31
14½	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅓e	6	14¾	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4	Allied St .45e	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	+1
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾e	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	¾	¾	¾	Sep 21
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½t	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 28
61	43	Amerada Pet 2	5	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
23½	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep 19
48¼	25¼	Am Agri 1½g	6	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am B N 1.40e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 21
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	4	25¾	25	25	— ¼
2¼	1⅛	Am Cable & R	16	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
70½	56½	Am Can (3)	6	67¼	67	67¼	
169	159	Am Can pf (7)	10	169	169	169	+1
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	5	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	Sep 21
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	Sep 16
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Sep 21
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	5	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
22¼	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	2	15	15	15	Sep 19
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	21	11	10¾	11	+ ½
2	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 18
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36⅜	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	35½	35	35½	+1
40½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	1	39½	39½	39½	Sep 21
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	5	5	5	
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	2	29½	29¼	29¼	Sep 21
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea 1		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 19
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	7	34	34	34	Sep 16
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48	48	48	Sep 21
2	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 21
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	33	32½	32½	Sep 21
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	1	83	83	83	Sep 21
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	11	12	12	12	
5⅞	4	Am M & Met	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
		Am Pow & Lt	13	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅜	APLS6p3⅜k	11	19½	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅞
22	12½	APLS5p2.81k	10	18¼e	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	30	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	16	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
4	35½	Am Smelt (2)	4	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	143	142½	142½	—1½
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	33	33	33	Sep 17
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅛e	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10¼	10	10¼	Sep 17
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	6	85	85	85	+1
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep 16
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	9	119	118⅜	118⅜	+ ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	2	41⅜	41	41	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	10	43	43	43	
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129¼	128½	129¼	+1¼
5¼	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	41	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	9	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	115½	115½	115½	Sep 21
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	8	2½	2⅜	2½	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	47	47	47	+2
55⅜	33¼	Am Woolen	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	56	56	56	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 16
28⅝	22⅜	Anacon (1½g)	13	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	8	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 17
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32½	32½	32½	Sep 18
111⅝	106¾	Arm Del pf 7	3	105⅛	105	105	—1¾
4⅛	2½	Armour Ill	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	4	43	42½	42¾	— ¼
66	43	Arm Ill pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜e	2	6½	6½	6½	
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	50	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅜
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	67	67	67	Sep 21
83	53	ADG2pf163¼k	1	67	67	67	+4
27⅛	20	Associates 1 2	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 16
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	35	44½	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	3	68	67¼	67¼	—1½
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	24	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 21
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	43¼	41¾	43⅛	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	6	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	103½	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅝
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	46½	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	Sep 21
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	50	50	50	Sep 19
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 18
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	3	3⅛	3	3	
		B					
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	9	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	6	3½	3	3½	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	8	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	10½	10½	10½	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 16
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
18¼	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
21¾	15½	Bayuk C 1¼e	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep 18
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8¼	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	Sep 18
16½	9¾	Belt Airc (2g)	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	9	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
53¾	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Sep 19
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	11	54¼	53½	53½	— ½
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Sep 11
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	4	24	24	24	+ ¼
19¾	14⅜	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17	17	17	Sep 21
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	3	5⅛	5	5	Sep 21
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	12	12	12	Sep 18
21¼	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	6	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
35	25	Bohn A&B (2)	12	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15	15	15	
21⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	7	21¼	21	21¼	
26	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	7	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	13	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	3	29¾	29	29¼	Sep 15
20	15	Brewing C ½e	2	20	20	20	Sep 21
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19¼	15⅜	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	29	29	29	Sep 2
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	2	33	32¾	33	Sep 19
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 19
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 21
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8	8	8	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	4	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Buda Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(⅓ae)	5	6⅛	6	6	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅞
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Watch	5	25	25	25	Sep 18
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	6	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¼	7	54⅛	54	54	Sep 21
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add 45e	21	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 19
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 17
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Sep 18
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	3	7	6⅞	7	Sep 18
15⅛	10	Byron Jn 3½e	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	Sep 19
		C					
19¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
51⅝	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	A'g 13
1¼	½	Calumet & Hec	1	½	½	½	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wtr ¾e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	16	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	32	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	Sep 17
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 19
27¼	22½	Carpen S 1¼e	2	23	23	23	Sep 21
3	2¼	Carrier-C .10e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 21
72	54¼	Case (JI)(7g)	1	65	65	65	—1
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	33¼	33	33	
21¼	15	Celanese 1½e	13	20⅞	20	20⅛	Sep 21
8¼	6½	Centrav Co ½	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	44	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	Cent RR NJ	8	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
18	11	CenVioletta 1g	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
2¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 9
34	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾e	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7	14⅛	Champ Pa ⅓e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Sep 17
8¼	5¾	Chester Cab	3	6½	6½	6½	Sep 18
34¾	27½	Chic & Ohio 5	10	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
100	89	Chic & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	Sep 21
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	12	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
7⅝	2¾	Ch&E Ill A	21	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Chi GW pf ¾st	34	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6	6	6	
17½	12	Chi Pa T (2)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Sep 19
39⅜	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 18
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 21
⅛	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	9	⅛	¼	⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	32	1⅜	½	⅝	+ ½
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	19	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Sep 15
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 21
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 21
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	21	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+ ¼
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	Sep 21
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	2	35⅜	35¾	35¾	— ¼
29	22	Clevel'd.5 (1e)	2	28	27½	28	+1¾
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
36½	25⅝	Clett P 1¾e	6	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	Sep 18
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	A'g 16
15¾	11½	Colgate-P ½g	8	15	15	15	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	104	104	104	Sep 21
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	3	14½	13¾	13⅞	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br 'A .90e	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	35	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	4	34	33½	33½	
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 18
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
75	51	Colum Carb 3a	1	72½	72½	72½	Sep 21
24½	16⅓	Comi Credit 3	8	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
101	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	100	100	100	Sep 15
28⅜	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	5	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
105	100¼	Com Tcypf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 4
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	7	9	8⅞	9	
		Com'th&South	44				
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	7	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+ ¾
23¾	17⅜	Con Ed 1.60a	7	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
11	8¼	Conde N .40a	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	16½	16½	16½	Sep 21
21½	15	Consol Alrc 1e	10	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¾
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	1	10	10	10	Sep 21
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ⅛e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	19	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅜	Cons Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	4	7	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Output Is Unchanged At 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States continued at 98 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, unchanged from the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Emphasis on deliveries is shifting from plates to bars," continues the report, "production of the former having moved up for several months to a point fairly even with demand, while the bar situation has not improved.

Steel Is Diverted

"As a result some steel is being diverted from plates to other products, including bars. This does not apply to wide sheared plates, for which demand exceeds supply. In bars, deliveries on highest ratings average three to four months, the pinch felt especially in large rounds and in flats. With large requirements for shell rounds expected to come out later in the year the situation promises to become even tighter. Following the success achieved in control of plate production and distribution under the allocation plan a similar system may be expected to be applied to bars.

"Supply of National Emergency steels is increasing, but deliveries are delayed as badly as was the case in the older alloys. The new steels are winning gradual acceptance as tests prove their adaptability to various uses. A large proportion is said to be going into use without heat treatment, which limits information as to their action under processing.

"An allocation system for hot-rolled bars for cold finishers is scheduled to go into effect soon, based on the plan previously announced and later withdrawn, with allocations on a monthly basis.

"Efforts to uncover scrap continue in full force and are producing results, supply being better currently than in recent months. A number of tight spots have been relieved and in occasional cases some stocks are being accumulated, though the latter is the exception.

Quota System

"As a result of the quota system some cold-rolled sheet producers are unable to book further tonnage, their steel allotment being covered. At the same time others are competing for this class of material to fill out their quota. Sheet demand is not as heavy as in plates, bars and some other products.

"While some blast furnaces are out of production while being relined the situation in general is good and pig iron output is high. One stack has been taken off in the South, one has been added in the East and two new ones will be blown in about Oct. 1 in New York and Pennsylvania. Foundry melt is being curtailed by inability of melters to obtain war work and pig iron thus saved adds to the tonnage available for steelmaking. Distribution is giving satisfaction to users in general and all iron is going into immediate use for war purposes."

Murray Asks Labor In Canada Support 'No-Strike Policy'

OTTAWA (AP)—Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, appealed to delegates attending the Canadian Congress of Labor convention for support of the CIO's declared policy of "no strikes for the duration."

Speaking as a fraternal delegate from the United States, Mr. Murray said he had given the assurance that the e would be no work stoppages in the United States, particularly over jurisdictional matters.

Such disputes could be settled over the conference table, he said, and if an agreement could not be found there the President or the Labor Board could settle it, "always with the understanding that not a single man should stop war production."

"I think labor in the United States and labor in Canada owe that to their countries for the duration of this war," he said.

Mr. Murray told the delegates to the CIO-affiliated Congress convention that workers in the United States have rolled up their sleeves and are producing materials of war at "unprecedented speed."

Calling for general support of the "no-strike policy," he said labor had won recognition in industrial leadership in the United States war effort.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Stocks at High Level

CLEVELAND (AP)—Stocks of Lake Superior iron ore at furnaces and Lake Erie docks Sept. 1 totaled 43,236,172 gross tons, highest since last season's year-end peak of 45,534,633 gross tons, the report of the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association showed. These supplies are sufficient for several months' operation of steel mills, the report said.

Consumption dipped in August to 7,135,202 gross tons, from 7,-178,845 in July, but was well ahead of the 6,534,424 tons for August, last year.

For the year to date, furnaces have used 56,271,764 tons, compared with 49,712,949 in the like 1941 period.

Business Failures Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Sept. 17 numbered 117, compared with 109 in the previous week and 164 in the comparable week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond 6 3s 80 — 102¾ 102¾ 102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	69¾	69¾	69¾
49	Allegheny 5s 44 Mod	90½	90	90
1	Allegheny 5s 49 Mod	73¾	73½	73½
3	Allegheny Inc 5s f 0	51	51	51
5	Alleg & West 4s 98	64¾	64¾	64¾
1	Allied Stra 4½s 51	104	104	104
6	Am & For P 5s 2030	73¾	72½	73¾
1	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
1	Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
1	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
14	Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107	107
7	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
13	Am W W & E 6s 75	92½	92½	92½
2	Anc C Nitra deb 67	46¾	46¾	46¾
6	Ann Arbor 4s 95	61½	61½	61½
17	Arm Del 4s 57	101½	101½	101½
24	Arm Del 4s 55	101½	101¼	101½
5	AT&SF 4s 95	113	111¾	112
1	AT&SF 4s 1906-55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Atl & Birm 4s 33	30¾	30¾	30¾
26	A C Line 1st 4s 52	82½	82½	82½
13	A C Line cit 4s 52	72¼	72	72
19	A C Line 4½s64	63½	63¼	63¼
16	A C Line 5s 45			

102 27-32	102 27-32	102 27-32
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100½	100½	100½
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59¾	59½	59½
21 B&O 5s st A	39½	39	39½
3 B&O 5s st C	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
17 B&O 2000 st D	29½	29	29¼
8 B&O 5s st F	29	29	29
36 B&O cv 5s st	24	23¾	23⅝
14 B&O 4s 48	57½	57½	57¾
42 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	48½	48¼	48½
18 B&O S W 5s st	41	40¾	41
10 B&O T C 4s 59	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	61	61	61
7 Bang & Ar cv4s 51 st	60¾	59⅞	60½
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99	99	99
3 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	97	97	97
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102	102	102
8 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38½	37⅞	38¼
8 Boston&Me 4s 60	32¾	32¾	32¾
11 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	108¾	109½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
7 Buf R&P 57 st	36⅞	36¾	36⅞
20 Bur C R&No 5s 34	97⅜	9¾	9¾
55 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	9½	9¼	9½
5 Bush Term 4s 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
10 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Can Pac 5s 44	108½	108½	108½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94	94	94
14 Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
20 Can Pac 4½s 60	89	89	89
16 Can Pac 4s Perp	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	57	57	57
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
31 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100	100
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¼	96	96
14 Cen B Un Pac Sa 4s 48	32½	30½	32½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8	8	8
40 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
26 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20	19½	20
30 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	62½	62½	62½
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	18¾	18¾	18¾
7 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70¾	70¼	70¾
19 Ch Pac 5s 60	56¼	56¼	56
55 Ch Pac 1st 4s 49	83	83¼	83
130 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	22	20½	21¾
94 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	19¾	18¾	19¾
55 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	19¾	18¾	19¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	6½	6½	6½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
104 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23¾	23½	23½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76	76	76
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	67½	67¼	67¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79	79	79
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96	95¾	96
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92½	92½	92½
52 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31¾	31½	31¾
5 ChGW inc 4½s 2038	39	39	39
1 ChiCtiWest 4s 88	67½	67½	67½
5 Chi Inc & Sou 4s 56	66½	66½	66½
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	9	9	9
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	30¼	30	30¼
3 Chi I & L 5s 66	8½	8½	8½
478 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17¼	16¼	17
279 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4	4½
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44¼	44¼	44¼
175 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44½	44	44½
29 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44½	44¼	44½
126 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44	43¾	43¾
12 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	41¼	41¼	41¼
38 CM&NW 6½s 36	42½	42	42
30 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24¼	24	24¼
30 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	36½	35½	36¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 87	35	35	35
100 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3½	3¼	3⅝
52 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24	23¾	23¾
36 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	24	23¾	23¾
90 Chi. & NW 4s 87	35	34⅝	35
15 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	34½	34	34½
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	33½	33½	33½
132 CRI & P 4½s 52A	18⅝	18¼	18¼
11 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4¾	4½	4⅝
214 CRI & P 4s 88	30¾	30¾	30½
336 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	64¼	64¼	64¼
8 Childs Co 5s 43	40½	40	40½
1 Chila & Ohio G 5s 52a	28½	28½	28½
101 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¾	47½	47¾
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	106⅞	106⅞
16 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	69	69	69
16 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	78	78	78
71 Clev Un Term 5½s 77	77	77	77
15 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	61¾	61¼	61¾
6 Col F & I 5s 43	101¼	101¼	101¼
77 Col & So 4½s 80	26½	25⅞	26¼
40 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	90¾	91
21 Columbia G 5s 1961	18¾	18¾	18¾
25 Coml Mack inc 69ww	34	33½	34
1 Comwith Ed cv3¼s58	108¼	108¼	180¼
1 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Con Edis 3¼s 48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
16 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	96	96	96
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
7 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	29½	29½	29½
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	37	37	37
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	37	37	37
4 D & R G 4½s 36	23¾	22½	22½
100 D & R G 4s 36	22½	22¼	22¼
11 D & R G West 5s 55	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3	3½
10 D & R G West 5s 78	19½	19½	19½
11 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25½	25½	25½
32 Erie 4½s 2015	54¾	54½	54¾
2 Erie 4s 95	91½	91½	91½
1889 Fla E Cst 5s 74	16¾	16¾	16¾
14 Fonda J&Gc2-4s 82 fld	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	71¼	81½	81¼
38 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	96¾	97
12 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56 C	105½	105¼	105¼
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100½	100¼	100½
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	90¼	90	90¼
8 Gt Nor 4½s 7 E	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	95½	95½
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	74	74	74
10 G Bay & W deb B	10	10	10
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	69½	69½	69½
5 Gulf M & Or inc 2015	54	53¾	53¾
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	88	88½	87
5 Housatonic 5s 37	89	89	89
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	43	42¾	42¾
14 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46¾	46¾
72 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	21½	21¼	21¼
14 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	43¾	43¾
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	52¼	51¾	52¼
34 Ill Cen 4s 53	48	47¾	47¾
67 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¼	47	47¼
35 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	44¾	44½	44¾
3 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	63½	63½	63½
107 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49	48¾	49
20 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45½	45½
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	77	8577⅝	77¾
7 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
46 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4¼	4	4¼
63 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27½	26¾	27⅜
89 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	26¼	25⅝	26
31 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26¼	25¾	26¼
8 IntHydro El cv 6s 44	34¾	34½	34¾
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	88½	88	88¾
11 Int T&T 5s 55	60¾	60¾	60¾
8 James F&Clea 4s 59	49¾	49¾	49¾
88 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	62¼	62¼	62½
18 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	62	61	62
2 K C South 5s 50	72¼	72¼	72¼
25 K C South 3s 50	64	63¼	64
1 K C Term 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
39 Lac Gas 3½s 53	88	87½	88
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88	87½	88
1 L S&M S 3½s 97	82	82	82
12 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	77½	77¼	77½
11 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51	51	51
29 Lehigh VCal 5s 2003 st	39½	38¾	38¾
22 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39½	39½	39½
28 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33½	33¼	33½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	98	98	98
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¾	106¾	106¾
2 Long Dock 3¾s 50	106	106	106
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97½	97½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97½	97½	97½
1 Louis & Ark 5s 69	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101	101	101
1 Louis & N 3¼s 2003	82	82	82
10 Lou&Nsh Jt M 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
8 Maine Cen 4s 45	83	83	83
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	83½	83½	83½
1 Market St Ry 5s 43 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 McKess & Rob 3¼s 56	106¾	106¼	106¾
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	59¼	59¼	59¾
11 Mid&Nor cn 4½s 39	40	39½	40
10 MilSpnt&NW 4s 47	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 M & StL rfg 5s 62	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 M & StL 4s 49	5½	5½	5½
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15½	15½	15½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15½	15½	15½
37 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15¾	15½	15½
34 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	27¾	27½	27¾
20 M-K-Tex rfg 5s 67	21	21	21
35 M-K-T 4½s 78	23¾	23	23¼
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43½	42	42
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¼	31	31
129 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¼	2¾	3¼
31 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25	25	25
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 ct	25½	25½	25½
186 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36½	35½	36½
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 P ct	35½	35½	35½
70 Mo Pac 5s 78C	34½	34¼	34
18 Mo Pac 5s 80F	34½	34½	34
204 Mo Pac 5s 81 F	34½	34½	34
317 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	48½	48½	48½
1 MonongahelaRy3½68	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MontPow Pub5s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Mont Power2¾s 2000	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	28½	28½	28½
28 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	37¾	37¾	37¾
10 Mount StT&T 2¾s 66	100½	100	100½
1 NashChatStL 4s 78	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	46	46	46
28 N Orl Term 4s 83	80½	80	80½
14 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	88	88	88
1 NOTex&M 5s 56A	84	83	83
1 NO Tex&MSA 4s ct	41½	41½	41½
19 No Tex&M 5s 63B	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 NO Tex&M 5s 64 st	88	88	88
13 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	48½	48½	48½
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 st	48	48	48
22 NYC rfg 4s 2013	27¾	27¾	27¾
94 NYC 4½s 1913A	87¾	87¾	87¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
130	NYC cn 4s 98	51⅞	51½	51½
18	NYC 3½s 46	86¾	86½	86¾
342	cv 3½s 52	66	65¾	65¾
3	NYC&HR 3½s 97	73¾	73¾	73¾
3	NYC Mi Cen 2½s 98	49¾	49¾	49¾
3	NY Chi & St L 4s 80	99	99	99
2	NYChi&St L 5½s 74A	77	76½	76½
47	NY Chi&St L 4½s 78	63½	62¾	63
5	NY Dock cv 5s 47	79	79	79
3	NY Dock Co 5s 51	62¾	62¾	62¾
3	NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
4	NY Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
8	NY G El H&P 5s 48	118	118	118
2	NY Lack & W 4s 73A	55¾	55¾	55¾
45	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47½	47½	47¾
85	NYNH&H 4½s 67	43¾	43¾	43½
3	NYNH&H 4s 55	38½	38½	38½
10	NYNH&H 4s 56	38¾	38¾	38¾
11	NYNH&H 4s 57	9	9	9
1	PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¼
9	Readg 4½s 97 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
3	Readg 4½s 97 E	75¾	75¾	75¾
30	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 58	83	81½	83
10	Rem Rand 3½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Republic Steel4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101⅝
3	Republ Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
109	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	60¾	59¼	60¾
28	RI Ark & La 4½s34	17½	17¼	17⅜
4	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9	9	9
1	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	78½	78½	78½
10	StLPub Svc 5s 50	90½	90¼	90½
66	St L S F 5s 50 B	23½	23½	23½
10	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	23	23	23
345	St L S F 4½s 78	21½	21¼	21⅜
47	StLSF4½s 78ct st	21½	20¾	21½
210	St L S F 4s 50-A	20¼	20¼	20⅜
2	St L S F 4s 50A ct	19½	19¼	19½
22	St L SW 5s 52	55½	55	55½
55	St L SW rfg 5s 90	34¾	34½	34⅞
24	St L SW 1st 4s 89	84¼	83½	83⅞
7	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	76	75¾	76
21	StP&KC ShL 4½s41	12¼	12¼	12¼
3	Schenley Dist 4s 52	104	104	104
229	Seab A L cn 6s 45	12½	12¼	12½
66	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
10	Sea A L aj 5s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
107	Sea A L 4s 50 st	23½	22¾	23⅜
108	Sea A L rfg 4s 59	10¼	10¼	10¼
14	Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	9¾	9¼	9¾
1	Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
10	Sou Pac 4½s 68	54	53½	53½
64	Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	52¾	52¾
85	So Pac 4½s 69	53⅜	53¼	53¼
30	So Pac rfg 4s 55	52¾	52½	52¾
142	So Pac ct 4s 49	72¼	70	73½
5	So Pac ct 4s '49	67½	67½	67½
24	So Pac 3½s 46	92¼	91¾	92
77	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56¼	55¾	56
16	South Ry 6½s 56	91	90¾	91
5	South Ry gen 6s 5	87½	87½	87½
8	South Ry cn 5s 94	72	69½	72
7	South Ry gen 4s 56	66½	66¼	66½
13	So Ry 4s St L 51	88½	88⅜	88½
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	112¼	112¼	112¼
5	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105	105	105
2	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	T R R A St L 5s 44	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Texark&FtSm5½s 50	86	85¾	86
17	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65	64½	64½
8	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64¼	64¼
1	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65	65	65
151	Third Ave 1st 5s 60	20¾	20¼	20¾
8	Third Ave 4s 60	60¼	60	60¼
5	Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	T St L & W 4s 50	90	90	90
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
4	n Pac 3½s 80	106	105	105¾
97	Un Pac 2½s 70	97½	97½	97½
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	83½	83½	83½
13	Unit Drug 5s 53	98¾	95½	95¼
2	Utah P&L 5s 44	96½	96¾	96¾
6	Va & SW cn 5s 58	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	27½	27½	27½
62	Wabash 4½s 91	32	31½	31¾
1	Wabash 4s 81	40¾	40½	40¾
27	Wabash 4s 71	41¾	41½	41½
1	Walwrth 4s 55	88½	86½	86½
30	Warren Bros 4s 41 rct	100	99¾	99¾
64	West Shore 4s 2361	46¾	46	46¾
1	West Shore 4s 2361 reg	44½	44½	44½
3	Westn Md 5½s 77A	83¾	83¾	83¾
8	Westn Md 4s 52	85½	85	85½
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	101¼	101¼	101¼
33	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	38¾	38¼	38½
18	Western Un 5s 51	86	85¾	85¾
22	Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83	83¾
3	Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92	91½	92
92	Wis Cent 4s 49	50½	50¼	50½
23	Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	17¾	17¾	17¾
3	Young S&C 5s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Young S & T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

20	Antioquia 7s 45 A	15¾	14¼	15¾
2	Antioquia 7s 45 B	14¾	14¼	14¾
1	Antioquia 7s 45 C	14½	14½	14½
11	Antioquia 7s 45 D	15	14½	15
8	Antioquia 1st 7s 57	15½	15½	15½
3	Antioquia 2d 7s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	Antwerp 5s 58	27	27	27
1	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	71	71	71
19	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	70½	70½	70½
23	Argentine 4½s 71	79¾	79½	79¾
4	Australia 5s 55	73	73	73
6	Australia 4½s 56	87¾	87	87
1	Belgium 6½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Brazil 6½s 26-57	31½	31½	31½
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	31	31	31
3	Buen A 4½s 77	62½	62½	62½
1	Buen A 4½s 78	65½	65½	65½
6	Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Canada 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Canada 3½s 61	101½	101½	101½
2	Canada 2½s 45	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Chile Mtg 6s 57	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Chile MtgBk6s6lasd	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
6	Colomb 3s 70	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	Cuba 5½s 45	108½	108½	108½
6	Medellin Mun 6½s54	18¼	18	18¼
5	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	Peru 1st 6s 60	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	Poland 4½s 62 asd	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Poland 4½s 68 asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12¾	12¾
5	RioGr do Sul 8s 68	18½	18½	18½
2	Sao Paulo St 7s 56	29¼	29¼	29¼
63	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	63	62¾	63
1	Urug a) 3¾s 46 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¾

Total today, 10,370,000; previous day, 810,-466,000; week ago, 12,833,800; year ago, 5,609,000; two years ago, 8,036,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,977,080,000; year ago, 1,831,331,-400; two years ago, 1,123,513,800.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 22

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
9.75	Bos & Albany	63½	63½	63½	64½
2.00	Bos Edison	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
5.00	Bos Elevated	60¾	60½	60¼	60
...	Bos & M st C pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
...	Bos & M st D pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
...	Bos &Prov	30	29½	29½	30
1.00d	Eastern SS	8¾	8¼

Farm Interests Still Seek Above-Parity Formula

Farm Bloc Fights for Higher Basis for Agricultural Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — Backed by a united front farm lobby, the Agricultural bloc in Congress girded itself today for an all-out attempt to get help for the farmer in the price control bill by making an allowance for his mounting labor costs.

The same farm pressure group succeeded in getting loopholes left in the present price control law in the farmers' behalf today, put before Congress an amendment to the Administration's anti-inflation legislation requiring that all labor costs be included in computing farm parity prices.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, only member of the 15-man Senate Agricultural Committee to vote against the amendment, declared that most farmers would be harmed rather than helped by it.

Experts estimate that the new parity advocated by the Senate Agriculture Committee would be 112 per cent of present parity. President Roosevelt has asked that the present provision for 110 per-cent of parity be reduced to parity.

Senator Lucas said he could see no help in the amendment for the corn or wheat farmer whose real problem is finding additional help to plant and harvest his crops. Only effect of the proposed amendment would be to further penalize the consumer.

Other side of the picture was presented to Congress in telegrams to every member from the farm organizations who buried their differences and presented a united front in the farm-aid battle just opening on Capitol Hill.

Production Threat

The farm leaders took the position that unless an amendment is included in the price control bill which will make mandatory the inclusion of all farm labor costs in establishing farm price ceilings, the production of the food and fiber supplies "would be gravely imperilled."

The telegrams were signed by Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, President of the Farm Bureau Federation, H. E. Babcock, President of the National Council of Farm Co-operatives, and Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

Their telegrams told members of Congress that uncontrolled wages constitute a far greater danger in terms of sky-rocketing prices than do farm prices. Industrial wages, they said, are already 38 per cent above the highest peak during World War I, while farm prices are 37 per cent below that peak.

The organized battle for inclusion of farm labor costs in parity compilations has not been as successful in the House as in the Senate to date.

While recognizing, as stated by its chairman, Rep. Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, that action is necessary to stop the current drain of labor from farms, the House Agricultural Committee has taken the position that the farmer's trouble is a manpower rather than a price problem.

If Government agencies in charge of manpower cannot find a solution, President Roosevelt should ask Congress for specific legislation on the subject, Representative Fulmer declared today.

Action Expected

The Senate's first action on the bill yesterday was to give tentative approval to a section directing the President "so far as practicable to stabilize prices, wages and salaries on the basis of levels existing on Sept. 15." This general order, the bill specifies, shall be issued on or before November 1, 1942.

An amendment offered by Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana was adopted providing that "nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prevent the reduction by any private employer of salary of any of his employees which is at the rate of $5,000 or more per annum."

Major farm organizations of the country laid the groundwork for today's consideration of the agricultural wage amendment by a concerted shower of telegrams and letters to members of Congress from all over the country.

Advance warning of the impending shower came from Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma who said he expected all members of Congress to be hearing from their farmer constituents by today.

Regimentation Of Manpower Seen Inevitable

CHICAGO (AP)—A. W. Zelomek, economist, told the Controllers Institute of America at their 11th annual meeting that complete manpower regimentation, including job freezing, "will probably be unavoidable" next year.

Such action, Mr. Zelomek said in a prepared address, would be part of the "full war economy" the nation is entering.

He predicted stronger restrictions on industry, with concentration on production, and commented:

Greater Demands

"The Government and its agencies, from the President down, will be much tougher about the war effort from now on.

"From the point of view of selective service and job dislocation, greater demands will be made on civilians throughout 1943.

"From the point of view of obtaining the necessities of life—food and clothing—there will be no over-all shortages."

As a result, Mr. Zelomek said, American war production will continue to advance until by mid-1943, he believes, we will begin to surpass the accumulated war strength of the Axis."

Regarding inflation, Mr. Zelomek said the danger of excessively rapid advances in commodity prices would be greater in the post-war period than during the war, and suggested ceilings and other controls should be continued "until such a time as post-war supply and demand are stabilized."

He commented that the "inflationary gap"—the difference between buying power and the amount of goods—seemed to have been over-estimated because buying was directed into new channels.

He told the store executives he thought sales would decline in 1943.

"Inventory controls will affect all retailers and manufacturers within a short time, and the list of rationed items will begin to increase more rapidly," he asserted.

Looking forward, Mr. Zelomek said that since labor probably would be subjected to wage and job freezing, it would try to gain in return a greater voice in management and a guarantee of continued union existence.

Mr. Zelomek said that business should accept the fact that many government controls would be extended after the war, particularly over foreign trade and investments.

Americans may have to reconcile themselves to a normal post war budget of $20,000,000,000 a year, Dr. Gustav Stolper, economist and former member of the German Reichstag, told the Institute.

He based his forecast on two assumptions, that the war in Europe would end in 1943, and that the United States would emerge from the war with a national debt of between $150,000,000,000 and $200,000,000,000.

$20 Billion Budget

"Service of that debt may cost 3 to 4 billion dollars a year," Dr. Stolper said. "Whatever future world order we build up will be only as lasting as it is backed by American and British power. Therefore I believe that in the forseeable future the military budget will not drop below 8 to 10 billion dollars a year. If we had the so called normal civilian budget, including pensions arising from this war, we have to reconcile ourselves to a normal post war budget of 20 billions."

The speaker predicted America would retain the capitalist system in undertaking the vast economic program awaiting the cessation of hostilities.

Dr. Stacy May, director of WPB's statistical division, estimated the United States would spend more than 50 billion dollars on the war this year and about $90 billion in 1943.

T. C. McCobb, controller and director of Standard Oil of New Jersey, was elected president of the institute, succeeding John A. Donaldson of Butler Bros., Chicago.

Other officers chosen at the meeting included five vice-presidents, C. C. Gibson of San Francisco, re-elected; Edwin W. Burbott of Chicago; George R. Drysdale of New York; Lloyd D. McDonald of Cleveland, and John C. Naylor of St. Louis.

Mutual Director

© Bachrach

Maynard Hutchinson

Elected a director of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. Hutchinson is Treasurer of Loomis, Sayles & Co., economic and financial consultants.

Tax Revenues In August Well Over Last Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Social Security, liquor and income levies accounted for about two-thirds of the $681,667,158 tax bill collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau during August, the Treasury Department reported.

The total figure represented a flat increase of $207,296,183 over the collections for August, 1941.

Although Social Security topped the entire list in total dollar volume, followed by the liquor levy, it was the income tax take which showed the biggest increase of the three over the previous August—more than doubling the 1941 figure.

Big Tobacco Tax

Cigarette taxes continued to yield heavily, bringing in some $10,000,000 more than in August last year.

Leading the new wartime levies which had no figure to report a year ago was the automobile use tax—that little pink sticker on your windshield — which netted more than $13,000,000 of new revenue for the month.

At the same time, autos, trucks, motorcycles and various automotive appliances continued to show the effects of rationing in sharp tax increase, as did the gasoline tax which dropped nearly $10,000,000 under the 1941 figure.

Despite the general and total increase in collections, the wartime shortages in many taxable commodities were plainly discernible in the fact that nearly one-third of the list of individual sources of revenue reported decreases. However, these were more than met by the new revenues and by increases in old taxes.

Social security's $177,282,256 top total represented a gain of $38,766,433 over the 1941 figure, while liquor levies jumped $37,038,052 to a $122,899,256 total.

Corporate Tax Rises

Corporation and individual income taxes totaled $111,545,319, an increase of $58,627,910, and the individual citizen paid the biggest share of this bill, forking over $40,522,971 as compared to the $15,684,264 he paid the same month in 1941.

Cigarettes brought in $68,058,948, as contrasted with the $57,776,208 figure for the previous August.

Gasoline recipes decreased $9,595,089 to $28,662,169; estate tax receipts jumped from $22,025,059 to $29,138,634; the auto use tax brought in $13,262,732; and admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets etc., went up $5,106,020 to $12,436,303.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market moved up slightly last week but the net effect was only to maintain the sidewise movement of the last several months. However, the "seasonal" downtrend allegedly due at this time was not in evidence. Earlier in the week the tape was overrun with speculative low-priced issues, but a real nice market in the "leaders" developed on Friday and Saturday.

The motors were up on the award of a 4c an hour wage increase, against the 12c asked by the union. The merchandise shares were up on the prospect of some relief from the current squeeze between rising costs and fixed ceilings. The rails were up on the favorable August earnings reports.

The steels were up on hopes that scrap collection from here on may be better. All these increases did not add up to much, but on the charts it looks as though the market were tapping against a ceiling rather than getting ready to go through a floor.

Taxes and the "Bear Market"

Major favorable factor in the market continues to be the progress of the interminable tax program at Washington. The Senate Finance Committee has been in many ways favorable to corporation earnings, what with restoring the postwar credit, lowering the House's proposed combination of normal tax and surtax, and proposing that utility preferred dividends be considered before "surtaxes," though this latter may be thrown out in favor of some substitute. It might be that the great bear market of recent years is approaching an end as the increase in corporation taxes likewise approaches its end.

Congressional efforts to write a bill to ceiling wages and farm prices had the natural effect of causing an upswing in grain prices in the commodity markets, just as the original discussion of the present Price Control Act in Congress in the summer of 1941 was bullishly interpreted. It does not appear likely that Congress will be able to fill the bill as proposed by the President. Meantime, government estimates on the coming grain crop keep mounting.

Latest corn crop estimate is of 3,016,000,000 bushels, against an average in recent years of around 2,500,000,000. The wheat crop now looks like 981,000,000 bushels, higher even than the enormous 1941 crop of 945,000,000 bushels, while the Canadian spring wheat crop is now estimated at 545,000,000 bushels. It is now estimated that farm income this year may run around $15,000,000,000.

The all-pervasive rationing that appears to be on the cards came several steps closer last week, with announcement of (1) nation-wide gasoline rationing to save rubber (2) fuel oil rationing in 30 eastern States (3) more discussion of meat rationing, and (4) news that an omnibus or all-purpose ration book has gone to the printers with an order for 15,000,000 copies.

The Rubber Situation

Anent gasoline rationing to save rubber, one aspect of the matter, it is pointed out here, does not seem to have yet been adequately considered, though it was aimed at in the Baruch Report suggestion for a large increase in the capacity of rubber re-claiming plants. Scrap rubber on hand now is enough to keep the present re-claim plants working at capacity until far into 1943. However, it is pointed out, American scrap rubber resources should properly be thought of as a circulating stream rather than a fixed pile.

About 1,000,000 tons of rubber are now on the 27,000,000 cars in circulation in the United States. A cut in car mileage to an average of 5,000 miles a year, which in practice will mean that some cars will be cut much further and others not near so far, will produce the anomalous result that the rubber on essential cars will wear out far faster than the rubber on non-essential cars.

People will be forced or persuaded to save the rubber on their tires but no effective method is yet in operation to make these savings available to the rest of the nation in 1943 when they are most needed. So far no real incentives except patriotism have been used to get this saved rubber into the circulating stream, although it constitutes the largest quickie rubber resource now available to the nation. The principle of two for one could be applied, since one worn-out casing is enough rubber for the re-capping or reclaiming of two other tires.

Millions of casings are probably now being hoarded by people who hold them as guaranty that they will be able to do a little essential driving in the future without application to a ration board. It is suggested that, for instance, they might be induced to part with them by receiving two certificates for re-capping or for reclaim tires, one of them saleable to a buyer with a higher priority.

Technologists Busy

Oil refiners are up to their ears in the "quickie butadiene" program, which has now been given the more genteel and descriptive name of "refinery conversion" program. Every possible technical dodge, artifice and make-shift is being explored to make thermal cracking units, compressors, etc., convertible to making butadiene, and the busy Technical Sub-Committee of the Synthetic Rubber Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council has already sent out about 15,000 copies of technical suggestions, blue-prints, designs and proposals for conversion of refinery equipment to the program.

There was some surprise in the money market at the high percentage—75 per cent—of the allotments on the Treasury's recent offering of $1,500,000,000 of 0.65 per cent notes. But the answer seems to be that the day of excessively rich offerings, with consequently high subscriptions and low allotments, is now over.

The further cut in the reserve requirements for New York and Chicago from 24 down to 22 per cent is estimated to increase excess reserves in those two cities by $400,000,000, which will ease the situation temporarily again. . . . The Treasury has sweetened its tax anticipation note offerings. The limit on the new A offering due in 1945 has been raised from 1,200 up to $5,000, and they will yield 1.92 per cent. The C's due in 1945 will yield 1.07 per cent. . . .

In the tax discussions in Washington, the Treasury appears to consistently under-estimate tax yields in order to increase the heat on Congress. On the basis of Treasury daily statements it looks as though current tax rates without the increases now under discussion should yield round $19,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year against static Treasury estimates of round $17,000,000,000.

U. S. Seen Needing 625,000 Mechanics To Maintain Autos

DETROIT (AP)—The trade publication, Automotive News, in its issue of Sept. 21 says that to keep America's motor transportation from bogging down even under the impending national gasoline rationing, at least 625,000 mechanics will be needed in the nation's automotive service stations.

"This figure," the publication says, "is the result of the combined analysis of leading service engineers in the industry who have been endeavoring to develop a simple formula which can be used to predetermine the number of experienced mechanics necessary to service the 20,000,000 cars and 5,000,000 trucks and buses which the office of defense transportation has stipulated are essential to our war transportation economy."

The engineers determined through their research, Automotive News says, that a minimum of 40 mechanic hours are necessary to keep one automotive vehicle running efficiently for a year under new mileage and driving regulations.

In arriving at the figures, consideration was given also to the extra mechanic labor that would be necessary in the average service shop repairing and rebuilding many parts and functional units that normally have been replaced with factory-rebuilt or new units.

U. S. Steel Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. announced its common stockholders of record Aug. 20 numbered 163,749 against 164,079 on May 20, 1942. The number of preferred shareholders of record July 31 was 69,783 against 69,359 on May 1, 1942.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Quincy Penny Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Union Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct.	10
West Roxbury Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Wiley Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct.	15
Wilder Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct.	21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Quincy Savings Bank, Quincy	Oct.	20

ICC Allows 10-Cent Rise in Shipments Less Than Carload

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission allowed a flat 10 cent increase per package on less than carload shipments by express, effective Oct. 1.

The increase, based on 1941 shipments, would net the Railway Express Agency, Incorporated, an additional $1,853,395 annually toward offsetting increased labor costs, pay roll taxes, materials and supplies, the ICC said, However, a table of earnings for the first five months this year showed revenue was falling off sharply, which the company said resulted from restriction of manufacture of consumer goods.

Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie dissented, although he said an increase in express revenue "is clearly justified." The principle of applying a flat 10 cent increase on all packages, regardless of value and weight and the charge to which the 10 cents is to be added, "is close to default in rate making," Mr. Mahaffie contended.

WPB Freezes Stocks Of Various Nut Oils

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has frozen an additional 20 per cent of inventory stocks of coconut, babassu and palm kernel oils of all persons having 240,000 pounds or more on hand.

WPB also ordered frozen 25 per cent of all future imports of these oils, or of materials containing them. Babassu oil comes from the hard-shelled nut of a palm tree which grows in the jungles of Brazil.

WPB said its action was designed to add to the nation's stockpile of high lauric acid oils.

Revenue Bureau Announces Ruling On Profits Refund

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Internal Revenue Bureau announced that corporations returning money to the government as a result of renegotiation of contracts should refund only the amount of profits above federal income and excess profits taxes already paid or assessed on the sum involved.

The Bureau offered this as one example of its ruling:

A corporation filed a return for 1941 which included $1,000,000 which later was held to be excessive profit realized in performance of a contract. The corporation had paid income and excess profits taxes totaling $400,000 on the $1,000,000. In refunding the excessive profits to the Government, the corporation should repay $600,000. It would not be permitted to deduct the $600,000 from gross income for any taxable year.

The net result would be that the Government would have recaptured the $1,000,000, $400,000 as taxes and $600,000 as a direct repayment.

The Bureau said that to use another method would produce an incorrect result whereby the net sum recaptured by the Government would be only $650,000. For example, it said, if the $1,000,000 should be repaid and then allowed as a deduction for income tax purposes for a subsequent year, in which there would be a higher tax rate, the tax benefit would offset a portion of the refund.

Canada Announces Third Victory Issue

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canada's third victory loan will be opened Oct. 19 with an objective of $750,000,000, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced.

The last victory loan, held in February, had a $600,000,000 nominal objective but was greatly oversubscribed.

Jack Dietz Is Charged With Evading Income Tax

NEW YORK (AP)—Jack Dietz, producer for Monogram Pictures, Inc., of Hollywood, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of evading payment of taxes of 1936 and 1937 incomes derived from the illegal sale and exhibition of prize fight pictures.

Until 1940, when the law prohibiting distribution of such pictures in interstate commerce was repealed, Mr. Dietz had a monopoly of such business, United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa said. The indictment charged evasion of tax payments of $105,315 for 1936 and $94,932 for 1937.

Exchange Seat Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat has been arranged at $30,000, a drop of $1,000 from the previous sale.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Hayden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 68, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 18 Different boxes. Cost 50c up. 65 Personals, Boxes, Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Deehls, S-24, Fitchburg, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, in motherless home, or Companion; will do light housekeeping. Good references. Go anywhere. Box R-20, 1905 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SOCIAL work executive seeks change in allied or other useful field of work; not limited to executive position; Christian Scientist. Box Y-1, Suite 2006, 233 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Spacious room, kitchen, bath; strictly fireproof; exceptional neighborhood; reduced to $48.00.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation: near church: 536-945, EN 2-1383

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large sunny room on Beacon Street for business person; new apartment (1 adult). Aspinwall 1415.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 304 Argyle Rd. (Flatbush) —Adjoining bath, private porch, kitchen privileges (lady); Protestant; exclusive. Bu. 2-3115.

N. Y. C., Corner 70th St. and Lexington Ave. —Upper-floor duplex, 5 sunny rooms, furnished; reasonable. Telephone evenings, RH. 4-1527.

N. Y. C., 70th (3025 Broadway) (5-F)—Delightful, large outside, redecorated 1 or 2 studio type, near bath; elevator. EN. 2-9461.

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REST, study, exc. food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful sur.; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Cheery home with room and board; coal heat; piazza; near car line; 1st floor. Call Bea 5726.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED

Experienced Office Manager

MAN or woman to take charge of main accounting office of retail store business. Reply, stating experience and approximate salary expected. Box J-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

ENGRS: RADIO, MECH, INDUSTRIAL	To $5200
DSGNRS: Tool-Mach-Structural Steel	To $5000
SALESMEN: Several good openings	Atr
INDSTL COST ACCTS-BKKPRS-CLERKS	Arr
AUDITOR: Hotel, nights	Arr
STENOGS & TYPISTS: Several	To $35
BOYS: No exp necessary	$16-$22
CLOTHING SALESMEN: Retail exp	Arr
ELECTN-CARPENTERS—MAINTNCE MEN	Arr
AUTO MECHANIC: Exp	$50
GARAGE FLOORMEN: Exp	$35
FLOORMAN: Bank work	Arr
1ST & 2ND CLASS FIREMEN: Several	Arr
3RD CLASS ENGINEERS: Several	Arr
FACTORY HELPERS: All kinds	Arr

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OFFICE MGR: Bkkpr-Steno; gd oppty	$30
BKKPR: Full charge, thero exp	$30-$35
SECY-STENO: Sales Dept exp	$30
STENOS & SECYS: Local & suburbs	$18-$28
TRAINEES: Coll grads, for underwriters	$20
BKKPR-TYPISTS & ASSISTANTS: Sev	to $25
MACH BKKPRS-TABLTRS & OPERS	Gd Sal
OFFICE MESSENGERS: Beginners	$15-$18
SALESGIRLS for STORES: Sev openings	to $25
INS AGENTS: Exp not necessary	$32
WINDOW TRIMMER: Display work exp	Gd Sal
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WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAIDS: Schools	Arr
CHAMBERMAIDS & CLEANERS: Hotels	Arr
SODA-BUS & COUNTER GIRLS: Restnts	Arr

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BOOKKEEPER secretary, woman, long experience, familiar with all details office routine, qualified to fill any position. Write Box K-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS for children; Christian Scientists, mornings or afternoons, that love art and music. 143 W. Newton St., Boston. Miss Parker.

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DELICIOUS HOME-MADE BROWNIES individually wrapped sixty cents (60c) doz.; best ingredients. Brookside Kitchen, 58 Ellsworth St., Brockton, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Mental Health at its office, Room 701, 100 Nashua St., Boston, until 2 o'clock, P. M., Eastern War Time, Thursday, October 1, 1942, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is installing Coal Handling Machinery, Pulverizer and Related Equipment at the Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass. Charge for plans and specifications is $20.00 which amount is returnable to all but the successful bidder upon return of the plans and specifications. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check, cash, or certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company for Five hundred ($500.00) dollars payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond will be required. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Plans and specifications may be seen also at the office of D. D. Eames, Consulting Engineer, 739 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any item in any proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
By Clifton T. Perkins, M. D.,
Commissioner

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Crossword Quiz Answers

G	O	L	F		B		O	S	L	O
O		A	U	T	O	M	A	T		M
B	U	R		X		K	A	T	E	
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E	D	E	N			N		A	D	D	A

Local Classified

(Continued)

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Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
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Close sea, shops, amusements, central heating; h. and c.; garage; modern beds; excellent food. Moderate terms. Mr. and Mrs. Hale.

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ENGLAND

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GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
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PRINTERS
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Tel. 51331.

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
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Tels. 51632 and 26228

Telephone 31188-9
Peacock & Son, Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
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Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
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Designed & Made by the Most Famous of our Fashion Houses—they are garments you will be proud to wear.
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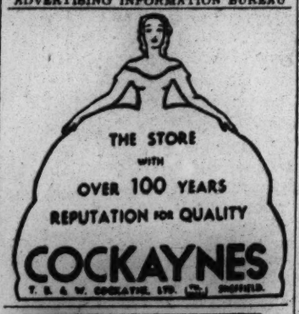

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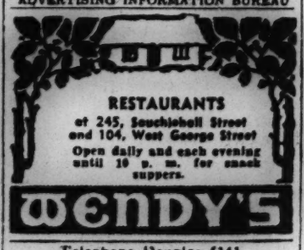
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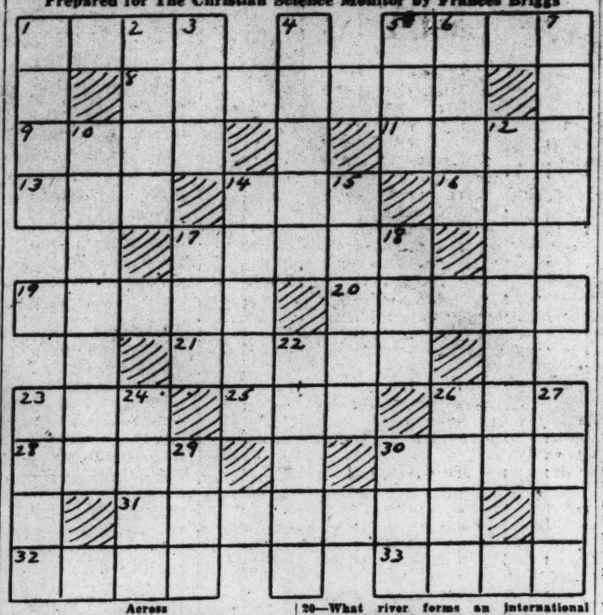
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you drove a ball into a sand trap, you would be playing what game?
5—What European capital is situated at the end of an inlet of the Skagerrak?
8—What is a restaurant in which orders are delivered to patrons from slot machines?
9—Who was Vice-President of U. S. under Jefferson?
11—Who is Squire Hardcastle's daughter in "She Stoops to Conquer"?
13—What is a liquid used for writing?
14—Footlike part.
16—What is a weapon for discharging shot?
17—Those who move along in double time do what?
19—What is a large ladle?
20—What river forms an international boundary between U. S. and Canada?
21—Who is author of "The Beginning of Wisdom"?
22—Craft.
25—A line.
26—What is a friar's title?
28—The main point of a problem is called what?
30—You associate seven what with Baldpate?
31—What is one of the sea cows?
32—What Biblical place had four rivers?
33—What is common Egyptian skink?

Down

1—What great desert is about 4,000 feet above sea level?
2—In poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, what bird is "brimful of gladness and love"?
3—Soft hair of an animal.
4—A breed of dogs.
5—"Sturdy" describes what tree?
6—What creature "at eve had drunk his fill"?
7—An augury is what?
10—According to Mother Goose, the lion fought what fabulous animal?
12—Machine shop containing lathes is called what?
14—What might have a watermark?
15—What is a round piece of metal grooved spirally?
17—What do you call the lower classes of a community?
18—Fedora is what?
22—What Edward Everett Hale character was deeply moved by Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel"?
23—What is an African tree widely planted in the tropics?
24—What is a volume forming part of a larger work?
26—Would you ride, sail, or feed a hackee?
27—Where are the Altai Mountains?
29—Make brown by exposure to the sun.
30—What is a large New Zealand parrot?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Easily Solved

Visitor (looking over battleship): —"And what do you sailors do when the ship springs a leak?"

Gob—"Aw, we just put a pan under it, ma'am."

Expensive Method

"Your daughter has a great many admirers," said Mrs. Wilkins.

"Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Bilkins, "she puts nearly all her window curtains on the rods with her old engagement rings."—Tit-Bits.

By Previous Experience

He was taking the customary test for the Home Guard service, when the instructor asked: "What is the best way to immobilize your car?"

"Let my wife drive it," came the immediate reply.

More Practical Use

Small Boy: "Mother wants to borrow some pots and pans right away, Mrs. Nabor."

Mrs. Nabor: "Having a party?"

Small boy: "No—it's starting to rain and our roof leaks."

—Capper's Farmer.

My Ain Country

An American go-getter, visiting Scotland for the first time, found himself puzzling over the dialect of the hotel porter. Taking the man for a foreigner, he inquired his nationality.

"I belong to Scotland, bonnie Scotland," replied the porter proudly. "And far d' ye cam frae?"

"From the greatest country the world has ever known," boasted the American.

"Mon," exclaimed the Scot, "what an awfa peety ye've lost your accent!"

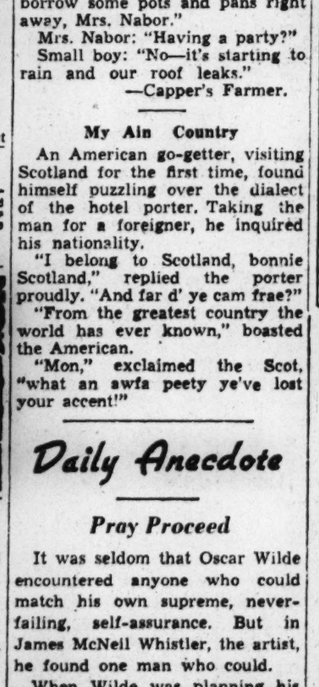
Daily Anecdote

Pray Proceed

It was seldom that Oscar Wilde encountered anyone who could match his own supreme, never-failing, self-assurance. But in James McNeil Whistler, the artist, he found one man who could.

When Wilde was planning his wedding he invited Whistler to attend. Came the hour for the ceremony and the artist had not arrived. Just as he was about to proceed to the altar the shaky bridegroom received a telegram reading: "Am detained? Don't wait."

It was signed "Whistler."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UNTIL 1880 THERE WERE 80 DIFFERENT STANDARD TIMES IN USE IN THE U.S.
H. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How Television in Color May Be Achieved?

The first attempts to produce television images in color were made nearly fifteen years ago. The process then was extremely complicated. Essentially, it involved three complete television systems—one for each of the three colors used. An arrangement of mirrors at the receiver combined the three images to make pictures in color.

Now, however, a much more simple method has been devised for accomplishing natural color television. This consists of two discs, each containing red, green, and blue filters. One such disc rotates in front of the pick-up tube which televises the scene. The second, which is synchronized with the first, rotates in front of the receiver tube in the individual set.

While the red filter is before both the pick-up and receiver tubes, only that portion of the scene which contains red reaches the viewing screen. The blue filters throw on the screen the blue portion of the scene, and the red filters the portion containing red.

We probably are all familiar with the fact that all colors of paint may be produced by mixing red, yellow, and blue pigments in proper portions. Similarly, in colored light, red, blue, and green are the colors which may be combined to form all the colors of the spectrum.

The filter disc, with its red, green, and blue segments, revolves 40 times a second, a different color appearing on the viewing screen every 120th of a second.

Because of what is known as "persistence of vision," we continue to see an object for approximately a tenth of a second after it has disappeared from view. Consequently, the person looking at the television image automatically combines the three colors mentally, with the result that they merge to form a natural color picture.

This new method has an important point in its favor in that it requires no basic change from television in black and white. Thus it seems reasonable to hope that natural color television for the home will be available practically as soon as black-and-white television broadcasting and reception become general.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

I LIKE the laughter that opens the lips and the heart,—that shows at the same time pearls and the soul.—VICTOR HUGO

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"I ordered some paper plates, Sarg—I have to do the dishes this week."

Our War Effort

Tired of hearing his neighbors "just talking about it," Jack Isaacs, of New York City, decided to get some action to help the government collect all kinds of scrap metal.

He visited more than 500 apartment dwellings and lined up 60 tons of junk. There were 30 truckloads of old boilers, water tanks, girders, stoves, and bathtubs.—Grit.

Brevities

Punch ©: Some Italians are wondering what Italy will get out of the war. Many more are wondering when.

St. Louis Star-Times: In some parts of the country there is a shortage of beef, but in no part is there a shortage of beefing.

101 Per Cent

(Cubelet Press)

When the soldiers of an infantry company at Fort Devens, Mass., boast that every member of the company is buying War Savings Bonds, they are 101 per cent correct. Not satisfied with 100 per cent participation in the Bond buying campaign, the doughboys chipped in and bought a $25 Bond for their mascot, a tiny black dog named "Blackout." When "Blackout's" bond comes due, the money will go to the A.S.P.C.A.

"Spinsters"

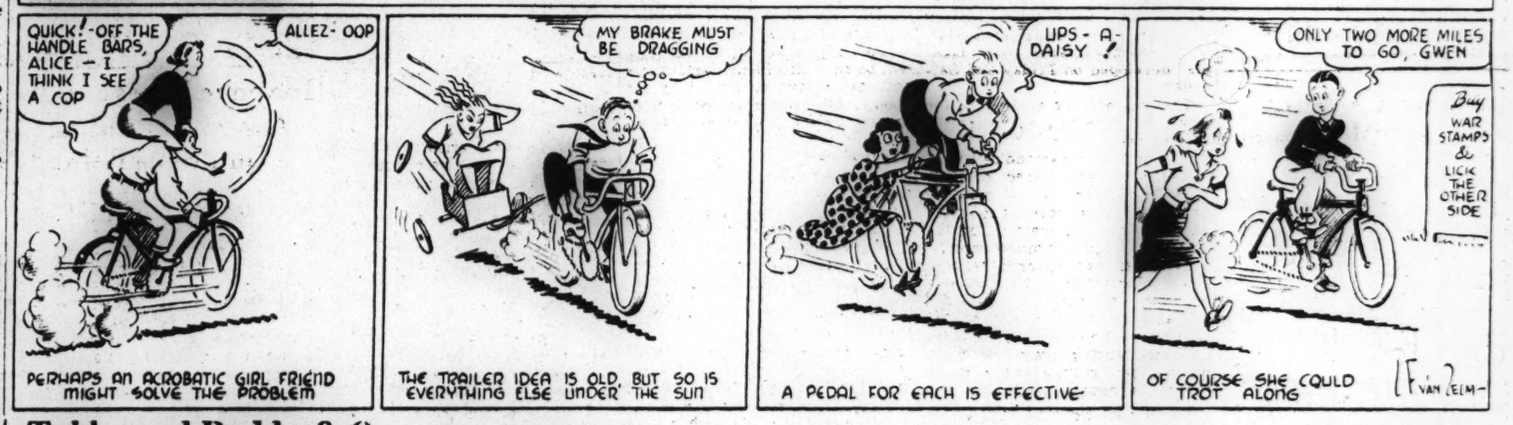
Among our industrious and frugal forefathers it was long a maxim that a young woman should not marry until she had spun herself a set of linen for person, bed or table.

From this custom all unmarried women are termed "spinsters," when they reach a certain (or uncertain) age. The appellation is employed in all law proceedings to identify an unmarried woman.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is slow to anger, and great in power . . . : the* LORD *hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm.*—NAHUM 1:3

NEWS ITEM—MONTREAL—YOUNG SWAINS HERE ARE FORBIDDEN TO TAKE THEIR GIRL FRIEND RIDING ON THE HANDLEBARS OF THEIR BIKE.


QUICK!-OFF THE HANDLE BARS, ALICE — I THINK I SEE A COP
ALLEZ-OOP
PERHAPS AN ACROBATIC GIRL FRIEND MIGHT SOLVE THE PROBLEM
MY BRAKE MUST BE DRAGGING
THE TRAILER IDEA IS OLD, BUT SO IS EVERYTHING ELSE UNDER THE SUN
UPS-A-DAISY!
A PEDAL FOR EACH IS EFFECTIVE
ONLY TWO MORE MILES TO GO, GWEN
Buy WAR STAMPS & LICK THE OTHER SIDE
OF COURSE SHE COULD TROT ALONG
LF VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Funny Business*

By LE PELLEY

ALL THAT OLD MILL MACHINERY SHOULD HAVE BEEN COVERED WITH DUST AND COBWEBS — BUT IT WASN'T!
MY DEAR FELLOW — TAKE IT EASY!! YOU'RE IMAGINING THINGS!!
WELL...GO BACK AND LOOK —!!
IT'S GETTING TOO LATE NOW.... I'LL TELL YOU WHAT... WE'LL COME BACK TOMORROW —
THERE WAS SOMETHING FUNNY IN THAT MILL I TELL YOU!!!
THERE WAS ONE FUNNY THING ALL RIGHT.. IT WAS YOU!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not So Easy!*

By RODGERS

It was a little chilly in my dog house this evening and I found it difficult to get to sleep—
So—when I saw Sponge come ambling along, I thought I'd follow her and see what she was up to—
"She's probably just going to some ol' caterwauling party," I told myself—
"But I'll have some fun tomorrow telling her what an old 'stay out' she is!"
But following Sponge—
was easier said than done!

The Adventures of Waddles—*You Try It, Ted*

By THE HAGERS

"Behold two expert knitters, Ted. How do you like our work?" I said.
"My muffler seems a little rough. I wonder if it's long enough."
"It's long enough all right," said he: "I would make a dandy green marquee.
And as for your red helmet, Joe, At dawn, no doubt, you'll start to crow."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) ** — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Stabilization

Congress is really taking up the challenge of President Roosevelt's Labor Day call for anti-inflation action. By a revolt in the House Banking Committee the lower house has apparently turned away from the most blatant device for resisting the demand for pegging farm prices. The House bill now put forward is similar to the Senate resolution and, unless denatured in debate, should meet the major conditions for farm-price control.

The political farm bloc's principal strategy is still to set up a new concept of parity. The claim now is that wages should be included in figuring parity. That appears to go behind the original formula. Roughly, that aimed at farm prices which should have the same purchasing power in relation to industrial prices as in the period from 1909 to 1914. Today the farmer is having great difficulty getting labor and his costs are rising rapidly because of wage increases. But the same conditions enter into industrial prices. Why shouldn't the relation of prices still be a fair criterion?

If Congress were to try to go behind prices and adjust all the intricacies of the economic system according to production costs at a time when costs are as fixed as Mexican jumping beans, then good-by stabilization. To set up a parity of costs now instead of parity of prices would be to change the rules in the middle of the game. To begin such juggling under pressures from one political bloc would invite drives from other special interest groups and open the way to economic chaos.

As it is, both the House and the Senate plans are flexible enough to remove any belief that stabilization will mean freezing either prices or wages. Industrial prices will supposedly remain fixed as of March, 1942. Farm prices can go to parity or the highest point between January 1 and September 15, 1942, whichever is more favorable to the farmer. Wages would get the same treatment or would be leveled up to take account of an increase in living costs of 15 per cent above January 1, 1941. For both wages and prices there are various forms of relief to remove "gross inequities."

Neither bill is completely satisfactory or water-tight. Indeed to the layman who thinks that straight freezing of all prices and wages would be the simplest and fairest over-all method, these measures look like tremendously complex machines for keeping America's war effort in a continual economic and political turmoil. But the bills go far toward meeting the conditions President Roosevelt laid down for price and wage controls.

If Congress will also act promptly on his other request for taxation to draw off the reservoir of inflation-making purchasing power, Americans can hope for some slowing down of fast-climbing living costs.

More of Sherlock Holmes

Whoever had enough of Sherlock Holmes? Certainly not those of us who hid "The Adventures," or "The Memoirs" of that most renowned of fiction detectives under a mattress, from fear of having them confiscated by the authorities of our youth.

Yet the question of publishing or withholding "The Man Who Was Wanted," the unpublished manuscript of which has just come to light, is not an easy one for the author's heirs to decide. Though they are, in a general way, right in the opinion that an inferior story should not be permitted to detract from Holmes' reputation, on the other hand there will be millions of readers who would not be denied.

Men and women who first met the great Sherlock in the pages of the "Strand Magazine"; who thrill at the mere mention of "A Study in Scarlet" or "The Hound of the Baskervilles," and who, when in London, walk through Baker Street the way some people tread the aisles of Westminister Abbey, will thirst for more.

It is not only Mr. Holmes, moreover, whose personality and activities still interest such admirers. A short time ago an animated discussion arose in the American periodical, "The Saturday Review of Literature," over Rex Stout's assertion that Dr. Watson was a woman! Where, wrote one reader, "would a woman of those days get all her knowledge of medicine and medical schools, where women weren't allowed"?

Perhaps the newly discovered manuscript, if published, will throw additional light on this profound and puzzling topic too.

The Lady Next Door says that it is well to remember that political candidates are not under oath when they make oratorical promises.

Harvest Moon, 1942

The autumnal equinox is upon us. Over the good earth rises the harvest moon. It hovers over corn fields, where the farmer, glancing aloft, expects two or three more frost-free weeks in which to gather his big crop. There is a lushness in the air.

It shines down upon the little white houses in Vermont, their lean-tos chock full with cord wood that soon will be roasting the good firm "Macs." It beams on farm animals growing their winter pelage; it merrily brightens the hayrick starting off for the barn dance and husking bee. Much is right with the world.

But the glow is lost on the bright incandescence of the factory where war production knows no day or night. It rests silently on the blacked-out seaport and the line of men waiting beside the steaming transport.

Europe has its harvest moon now, too. In Northern latitudes it lasts longer, seems to beam brighter. Perhaps it needs to this year, for bumper crops are hard to seek out in the Old World.

May there be less of want and more of plenty by the time another harvest moon rises over the cereal lands of the Balkans and the Ukraine.

The changeless laws of harvest have universal application. If in this fall of 1942 we garner much we do not want it only proves the need of wiser sowing.

War and Peace—and Finland

Every diplomatic matter — to be worthy of its name—must have two faces. The statement of the Finnish Minister in Washington is a diplomatic statement.

Its timing is such as to create an impression that it has more significance than other propagandist utterances by Finland's representatives in the United States. The Nazis have been slowed down in the Stalingrad area; the issuance of this statement pointing out that Finland did not enter the war because of alliance with the Axis but because of Russian attack, and would welcome the opportunity to cease fighting when "lasting security" could be guaranteed to Finland, can thus be read as indicating a change in Finland's attitude toward the war.

Such a change would be most welcome in the United States because Americans still remember the Finns' rejection of Secretary of War Stimson's complaint that their fighting beyond Finnish borders was threatening supply routes to Russia and harming American interests. At that time, late November of 1941, Mr. Procope, the Finnish Minister to Washington, was reported as saying that until Russian military and supply bases in the vicinity of the Finnish border were destroyed Finland was obligated to remain in the war. These bases it should be noted are in Russian territory and indispensable to Russia in its fight against the Nazis.

Aside from its timing and a vague reference to existing frontiers there is little in the latest Finnish statement to warrant an assumption that Helsinki has changed its mind about Finland's place in the war. Finland has repeatedly protested its willingness to withdraw from the conflict—when and if. The stated conditions for withdrawal however continue to be ones that nobody could guarantee except at a peace table dominated by victorious United Nations.

Farm Ahoy!

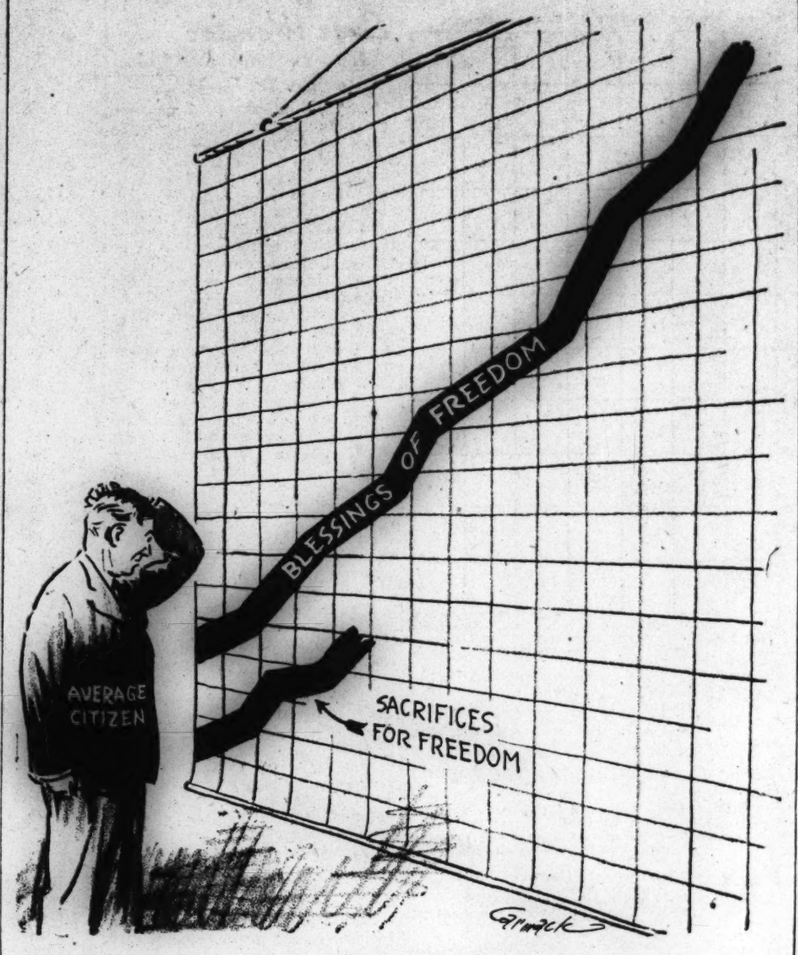
Those who believed that the sailor and the farmer never got together outside a Latin grammar lesson, where, it was stressed, the only similarity was a feminine ending for a masculine noun, will be properly impressed by the picture of sailors picking cotton "down South." A hundred able-bodied seamen of His Majesty's Navy, it is reported, were resting from stiff sea engagements, near Raleigh, North Carolina, when they heard that a shortage of cotton pickers threatened the crop, and they went to the farmers' help.

This reversal of "Lexington and Concord," where the "embattled" farmers fought against the royal armed forces, is an outstanding illustration of the complete change in British and American relations since the days of the Revolution. In the words of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera,

> A British tar is a soaring soul,
> As free as a mountain bird.
> His energetic fist should be ready to resist
> A dictatorial word.

This resisting together, by land and by sea, is going to save far more than the cotton crop.

Far Apart



Down the Middle of the Road

The Primaries: A Little Hope, a Lot of Old Stuff

By Erwin D. Canham

The primaries are over and campaigning for the November elections is well under way. It is possible to draw up something by way of balance sheet this crucial trial of American democracy.

Both Republican and Democratic parties have failed, by lamentably wide margins, to nominate enough first-rate candidates for Congress. There are some interesting exceptions, both in the nomination of good men and women and in the defeat of unworthy candidates, but on the whole the results are keenly disappointing. The feet of clay on which American practical politics has long shuffled down its muddy road are still feet of clay.

Old-time politics has had its reward in most primary tests. Voters have obeyed personal commitments, party habits, and organization work. They have in several instances resented intrusion by "outsiders." Those who opposed President Roosevelt's foreign policies before Dec. 7 have hardly anywhere been penalized. Some of the worst type of demagogues have won, but in several cases they have lost.

Indeed, new faces and ideals have won so outstandingly in a few test cases as to suggest not that the efforts were mistaken elsewhere but that they were not tried with enough determination and the proper personal attributes.

The Republican Party faces November with an amazingly mixed bag. It has a large residue of the old crowd, the men who obstructed an alert foreign policy during the years before Pearl Harbor. Included in this list are some men whose activities were manifestly only one stage short of the seditious. This observation does not apply to honest isolationists, but to men who had contact with foreign agents and their representatives in the United States.

But the Republicans have also nominated a number of able new candidates, advocates of strong world policies, who will come up against Democratic opponents of Roosevelt policies. One such is Governor Ralph L. Carr of Colorado who has resisted New Deal domestic policies, but tackles isolationist Democratic Senator Edwin C. Johnson. Governor Carr was a Willkie supporter before his nomination, and his success in 1942 would help Willkie policies in 1944.

Similarly, Gov. Harold E. Stassen and Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota had no trouble against isolationist or reactionary Republicans in their State. If they are elected in November, they, too, will point the Republicans in the Willkie direction again in 1944.

But the most interesting Minnesota outcome was in the traditionally isolationist Scandinavian Fifth District, where Dr. Walter H. Judd, a medical missionary not long returned from China, won the Republican nomination over Representative Oscar Youngdahl. This was a remarkable success, for Dr. Judd was not a native of Minnesota, had never voted there, but campaigned principally—because of his own experience in China—for a more vigorous America in this changing world.

The Republican party saved itself from a most unfortunate liaison when Gerald L. K. Smith, an associate of Huey P. Long in Louisiana, radio-orator, ally of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, was defeated for the Senatorial nomination in Michigan. Mr. Smith was only one stage removed from numerous home-grown Fascists who are now under indictment for sedition, and he was promising the voters everything, including abundant tires by Easter (the date was Christmas in the earlier stages of his campaign).

Beside the defeat of Mr. Smith, perhaps the most welcome result in the nation was the defeat of Gov. Eugene Talmadge in Georgia. This vindication of Georgia's fair name was especially desirable, for otherwise the South was not doing so well in the primaries. The renomination of Senator W. Lee O'Daniel in Texas in a straight fight against a strong opponent had discouraged those who thought the South might be rising above the worst aspect of demagoguery. Likewise, Louisiana's slip back toward machine rule was discouraging. And yet, in neighboring Arkansas, nomination of J. W. Fulbright for Congress in the Third District was a victory for independence and enlightenment. Mr. Fulbright, who had been a Rhodes Scholar and has a Philadelphia wife, had been ousted last year as President of the University of Arkansas for political reasons.

(Just as a parenthetical note, Mr. Fulbright will be only the third Rhodes Scholar to enter Congress—although Cecil Rhodes evidently expected, in his ignorance of American politics, that most of his scholars would take up political careers. The first Rhodes man in Congress was Representative Charles E. Clason of Massachusetts, who was renominated for his fourth term last week. The second was elected to Congress only last week too, Representative Robert Hale of Maine.)

There are many other interesting and novel primary results: several able new women are safely on their way to the November polls; the chief Congressional representative of the Goughlin viewpoint was defeated; at least half a dozen of the more extreme isolationists were defeated alongside the successful nomination of many more others; and a number of lively younger men, like Will Rogers, Jr., in California's Sixteenth District, are making vigorous efforts.

But on the whole, the primaries still show a broad expanse of mediocrity, of politically and intellectually threadbare carpeting. American congressional politics hasn't yet been made worthy of the needs of the hour. We have only made a start.

Our Readers Say—

Pay-as-We-Go Taxes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When everyone is talking about curbing inflation, it would seem that the "pay as we go" plan for income taxes should have little opposition from thinking people.

The Government rightly says that uncontrolled installment buying brings on inflation. The person who buys an article on the installment plan with fifteen months to pay helps to augment inflation, but no more so than the person who earns money in January of one year and pays no taxes on it until March of the following year.

In the first instance, the person buying the article on the installment plan at least pays something for its use each month, whereas the person receiving services from his Government pays nothing for these services until fourteen and a half months have elapsed.

If the "pay as we go" plan on taxes had been adopted last year and farm prices and wages stabilized, it would have kept the spiral of prices from being pushed up by those whose incomes have been increased and who compete with each other for foodstuffs and other commodities which are becoming scarcer every day. The low-income group and those not engaged in war work suffer under this kind of competition, as everyone knows.

There are many people who are going to be surprised and alarmed at the seemingly outrageous taxes they are going to be asked to pay on March 15 next, even though they have been warned for some time that it was inevitable. Many people have spent their tax money for non-essentials instead of bonds.

Chicago — FRED LARSON

Questions

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Questions: Why are there piles of rubber tires rotting in the sun after having been collected in New Hampshire?

Why hasn't the scrap, collected last June in many communities in New Hampshire, been shipped yet? H. C.

Winchester, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Maggie Russell Writes a "V"

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

MANCHESTER

This is the wartime story of Maggie Russell. She has a big-shouldered husband named John, and two young ones, Mary and little John, who have red cheeks and bare legs. It is the story of Mr. Featherstone, too, who built up one of the finest textile mills in Lancashire only to see something happen to it which you would never have expected in wartime. Finally it is, in a way, a story of all sorts of other Lancashire people, proud and humble alike, caught up by this extraordinary thing known as Total War, which has about as much consideration for individual lives as a lawnmower for blades of grass. All sorts of complicated and hard-sounding terms, like "concentration of industry," fit into this story, but really what it comes down to is what happened to Maggie Russell.

Well, things started to happen when the authorities told Mr. Featherstone he had to stop making textiles. In its extraordinary war effort Britain is counting over its available factory space, and its manpower, like a miser fingering his gold. To free factory floor space and manpower, Britain has slashed the output of civilian goods down to 25 per cent of what it was before the war. It is a story that few Americans understand. But in any event the authorities got the textile manufacturers together and told them what had to be done. The textile men worked out the program themselves. The Featherstone factory was one of those that had to go.

It doesn't really touch Maggie, but it ought to be set down here that although the Featherstone looms are stored and silent, the Featherstone brand of toweling is still on the market—made by its former competitor. That gives you an idea of the cooperation that has been worked out. I am using fictitious names in all this, but that same thing is happening in many industries all over England. Mr. Featherstone still gets orders for textiles from old customers. He is rationed to about 30 per cent of the raw materials he used to get. He turns his orders over to the man who formerly was one of his biggest rivals.

The rival makes his own goods, the Featherstone goods and a number of others, and keeps busy all day long. The trade names are different, but they all come from the same looms and they are standardized.

* * *

It was a raw winter day last year when the startling announcement came that the great Featherstone textile plant was going to be converted. John and Mary got the word in their respective departments at about the same time. John, at 45, earned the equivalent of $16 a week in the maintenance squad while Mary, at 30, got a steady $11 a week at one of the looms.

"What's to happen to us?" asked Maggie that night when they got home. "And what's to happen to the children in Wales?"

You see, the war had already moved in with a rough hand on the Russell family. Right at the start of the bombing the two children, along with the whole elementary school which they attended, had been evacuated to North Wales. That is where Mary and Little John are today, billeted with the local vicar and his wife. The Government (which you will notice has taken part at almost every point in this minor drama of the Russells) arranged the evacuation, billeted the children, and now pays the vicar's wife a weekly allowance for boarding them. Maggie sends them on clothes as they need them, and an occasional toy or two, or even maybe one of her cookies.

But now the factory itself was to be closed down. At any rate it wasn't going to be a textile plant any more, and the looms would be stored. That meant another convulsion for the Russells, as it has for millions of other British workers.

Well, Big John registered last year under what is known as the "Essential Work Order." Such registration is compulsory on all those who are not of military age but able to do industrial work. It means the registrants, of whom there are about 10,000,000, may be directed into some essential industry by the Government whether they like it or not. As for Maggie, she registered, too; for the same regulation now covers every woman in Britain, rich or poor alike, from 20 to 43, and probably it will soon be extended to 51.

When the Featherstone factory closed down, and James Featherstone stopped being a textile manufacturer, his employee, John Russell, went to the local employment office of the Ministry of Labor. The impersonal official behind the desk looked pleased when he noted from the record John's skill with tools. He was needed, badly needed, at a place where production was vital. It meant he would have to leave Manchester.

"What!" said Big John, in discomfort. Yes, said the official, workers were desperately wanted at the Tyneside shipyards. The Government would look into the matter of billeting, and the pay would be good enough.

* * *

As for Maggie—well, the Government needed her too in its way, almost as badly as her big husband. Indeed, it needed everyone of those 5,000 former textile workers, and millions more like them, which is one of the main reasons why peacetime plants are closing down or changing over. Maggie would go straight into a shell-filling factory, close to home. There would be eight-hour shifts, six days a week. She had been getting $11 a week. She would get a trifle more in the new work.

That is the way total war works out. Mr. Featherstone had no choice about what happened to his plant—the Government stepped in. He got $10,000 a year as manufacturer, and now he gets about $3,000 as one of the Government's control executives.

Big John Russell now is working not 40 or 50 hours a week, but nearer 70 a week, and glad to do it, too, with hardly time to think of ducking for cover when the quavering air-raid siren blows. What with his overtime he averages $20 a week, instead of the $16 he used to get.

You can put this thing on the monetary basis, if you want to. An economist helped me to figure it out. John and Maggie now earn together about $1,650 a year. On this they pay income tax (with the credits for their two children), of $174 a year. The tax is deducted from their pay before they ever see it, week by week. At the end of the war part of this tax will be restored—theoretically, at least. This refund will amount, under present reckoning, to about $75—a handy nest-egg for demobilization day.

Perhaps you will ask why I said at the beginning that this is the story of Maggie Russell. I am not sure that I have been able to make you understand very clearly how such complicated things as "concentration of industry," "national service registration," and the like work, though maybe you will get out of it an idea of the degree of civilian regimentation and control in Britain's tremendous war effort.

But it is Maggie Russell who is left at home. She is the one who comes back to the silent little brick house with its living room, and quiet bedrooms, and the potted aspidistra after the day in the factory. Is Maggie lonely and downhearted? You would never guess it from those letters she writes to Tyneside and Wales, scrawled on the back of old accounts to save paper, telling about the new potatoes in the war garden, and the cat, and the way things look in their beloved familiar street.

Some of Maggie's words are misspelled and the grammar is not always good, I'm afraid, but there are three people in the world who regard her style as superior to Shakespeare's and all the Times's leader writers thrown in. Search anywhere you want in all the letters, from the thumb's up scratched at the bottom, or the V at the end, and you won't find a discouraged or downhearted word.

That's why, I think, this is really Maggie's story.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Citizen's Duty

He who takes the oath today to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every citizen . . . should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the Government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State capitals and the national capital, is yours. . . . Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity . . . and this is the price of our liberty.—GROVER CLEVELAND, in his first inaugural.

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